PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 51,121—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ... 9th Octr.
B.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt ... 16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ... 23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. H. Andrews ... 30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ... 6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ... 20th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ... 27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ... 4th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester. 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ... 18th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W.H. Andrews ... 25th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI
* MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'SS N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	21st Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and south America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,698 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Vetawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 7th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields, fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE "ROVER" CYCLES.

J. R. STARLEY & CO., LD.

"THE ROVER HAS SET THE FASHION TO THE WORLD."

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for these SPLENDID Machines

THE GENTLEMAN'S ROVER,
fitted with Dunlop welch pneumatic tyres. Weight 32 lbs.
CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.

THE ROVER LIGHT ROADSTER, as above.
CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.

THE IMPERIAL ROAD RACER.
Weight 24½ lbs.
CASH Rs. 410. CREDIT Rs. 456.

THE NEW POPULAR ROVER.
Dunlop Tyres, weight 36 lbs. CASH Rs. 300. CREDIT Rs. 334.

THE LADIES' IMPERIAL ROVER.
Dunlop Tyres, Mudguards and Gear, Case complete,
weight 30 lbs. CASH Rs. 420. CREDIT Rs. 467.

THE LADIES' POPULAR ROVER.
A cheaper machine than above, but thoroughly reliable, fitted with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, Case and Guards,
weight 32 lbs. CASH Rs. 320. Credit Rs. 356.
STOCK TO BE SEEN AT OUR FORT SHOW ROOMS.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY on Historical Principles, founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Imperial 4to.

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Vol. I.	A, B	Edited by Dr. Murray	Half-morocco, Ready	Rs. 39 6 0
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Vol. III.	D, E	Edited by Dr. Murray ,, ,, Henry Bradley	Half-morocco, nearly Ready.	
Vol. IV.	F	Edited by Henry Bradley	*In Preparation.*	
	G	To be edited by Henry Bradley,		
Vol. V.	H-K.	Edited by Dr. Murray. *In the Press.*		

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

Beg to invite attention to the

NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.

Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.

WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

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NEW GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON

ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED

LADIES

WILL FIND THEIR REQUIREMENTS WELL CATERED FOR AND CHARGES MODERATE.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by aPrivate Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.
Positively Limited to 2 NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCT. 7.
First production in Bombay of the new and successful London Burlesque.

TOMMY ATKINS,

SERGEANT McSPOOFER, CHARLIE TAYOR, TOMMY ATKINS, ELLA CARRINGTON,
Supported by their AUSTRALIAN COMPANY,
19 TALENTED ARTISTES.
"TOMMY ATKINS."
FUN, FROLIC, SINGING, DANCING.
PRETTY WOMEN—CLEVER MEN.
CHARMING COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
TOMMY ATKINS

Will serve to introduce to Bombay Play-goers all the Latest London Comic Opera and Music Hall successes—both Vocal and Terpsichorian.

Remember "TOMMY ATKINS."
FOR POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8TH,
First Production in Bombay of Pinero's Great Social problem play
THE SECOND
MRS. TANQUERAY,
Which cannot possibly be repeated as the Company leaves Bombay on SATURDAY, October 9th.

ADMISSION RATES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1. Military in uniform. Half Rates to Second and Back Seats.
Reserve Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULHIRGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at Shapoorwadi, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1896.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect 2 Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To Appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of October, 1897, to the 31st day of October, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. SABAPATHI, & CO.,
P. Pro. S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.
2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.
3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.
4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.
MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA Crop of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1897-98.

Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per khandi of 700 lbs. weight, must be contained in Sealed Envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas," and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 8th November, 1897, (before 5 P.M. Madras time).

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 [deposited, as caution money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him] duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. No Tender will be accepted that is unaccompanied by such receipt.

In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution money shall be forfeited to Government.

Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. G. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Belgaum, 4th October, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, SCAFFOLDING, PLANKS, BAMBOOS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

SUIT No. 181 OF 1897.

Bibibai ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
Esmail Mamed and others ..... Defendants,

By order C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., at No. 230, Khaoak, near the Kasai Musjid, in shop of Hajee Mamed Hajee Habib, consisting of a quantity of teak scantlings, 14 by 1; 2 by 4; 2 by 1; 2 by 1½; 2 by 2; 3 by 4; 3 by 1; 3 by 1½; 3 by 2; 3 by 6; 4 by 4; 4 by 1; 4 by 1½; 4 by 2; 4 by 3; 5 by 4; 5 by 7; 5 by 14; 5 by 2; 5 by 3; 5 by 4; 5 by 5; 6 by 4; 6 by 1; 6 by 1½; 6 by 2; 6 by 3; 6 by 4; 6 by 5; 6 by 6; 7 by 3; 7 by 4; 7 by 5; 8 by 3; 8 by 4; 8 by 5; 9 by 3; 9 by 4; 10 by 3; 10 by 4; 11 by 3; 11 by 4; 12 by 3; 12 by 4; ceiling planks, joists, posts, timber plates, battens, dhollees, putlees, rafters, cornice, jungle wood planks, bamboos, bomboo battens, ladder, teak cupboard, wooden seat, pillows, &c.

Also at old Memonwada house, a lot of copper and brass pots, cupboards, coin with bedding, chairs, looking glasses, boxes, clock, lamps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 287 LARGE BAGS OF RANGOON [CHHAPPI HULVA RICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Shed, No. 9, by order of Thacker Heerjee Keshowjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Narsey Vijpal and Sha Gansey Rajoo—

287 Large bags of Rangoon [Chhappi Hulva] Rice, Ex s. s. "Hensada".

AUCTION SALE OF 500 LARGE BAGS OF RANGOON [MILLED HULVA] RICE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock Shed, No. 14, by order of Thacker Heerjee Keshowjee and on account and at the risk of Sha Poonja Malsey—

500 large bags of Rangoon [Milled Hulva Rice, Ex s. s. "Nevasa".

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1897.

NOTICES.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS' Mess, Kirkee, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by their MESSMAN.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantra as a Director in the place of Mr. Vundravandass Purshotamdass, deceased, and the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett made as an additional Director in the Board.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰.,
i.e., MULJI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1897.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th September to 7th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

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Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

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Managing Agents.

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FOR SALE, at the FORT COACH FACTORY, the following CARRIAGES on Commission Sale:—

One very light and elegant Stanhope MAIL PHAETON, made to order by Messrs. Simpson and Co., of Madras, in splendid condition, and used for a Single Horse as well as a Pair.

One elegant Canoe Shaped medium sized Barouche built by Messrs. Simpson and Co., of Madras, painted Dark Blue and Black and thouroughly done up with best English materials suitable for a Pair.

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Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory,
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One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known-makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

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FOR
1897.

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RASULKHANJI,
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35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1[illegible]

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,900,000 (£4,000,000).

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water 9-13m., 9-39s. Low water, 2-40m., 3-27s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

DEPARTURE OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—Sir Siddick Ahmed Khan, the Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by twenty-five followers, left Bombay by sea for his native country on Tuesday.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—Two hundred women of the reeling department of Lukhmidas Khimji Mill, at DeLisle Road, struck work, yesterday morning, in consequence of the reeling master having been dismissed by the manager and a new man taken on in his place.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas Shroff in Gujerati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "Man the Master of his own Destiny."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, St. Marie, Diogo Suarez, Mayotte, Majunga, and Nossibe, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

BURGLARY AT DUNCAN ROAD—Narayen Moreshwar, residing at Duncan Road, closed his shop, which is situated on the same road, about half-past 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and went out on business. On his return about half-an-hour after, complainant found his shop had been broken into through a back window, facing into a sweepers' gully, and currency notes and cash, to the extent of Rs. 115, stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

THE TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.—The much-talked-of production of the burlesque, "Tommy Atkins," will take place at the Tivoli Theatre, to-night, and judging by the report, local play-goers have a treat in store for them in the shape of a merry, laughable, up-to-date burlesque, full of the latest London successes, and interpreted by a first-class company. There certainly should be a crowded house at the Tivoli, to-night, to witness Tommy Atkins.

THE ANNUAL FAIR AT GOWALIA TANK.—The annual fair at the Goculdas Tejpal Temple, Gowalia Tank Road, commences, to-day, and will continue for five days, during which time the premises will be lighted with beautiful electric light. This evening there will be Hari Kirtan for Hindu gentlemen at 9 p.m. On Sunday evening fireworks will be let off at 9 o'clock. Cards for reserved seats to witness the fireworks will be issued according to accommodation on application to the Superintendent, G. T. Boarding School, Gowalia Tank Road. The arrangements for the illumination are made under the direct supervision of Mr. Goverdhandass Goculdass Tejpal.

THE NATIVE PRESS.—Mr. Dorabji Jamshedji Kapadia writes to us:—"In your to-day's issue, under the heading 'The Poona Murders,' we see a para, translated from our yesterday's paper, the *Akhbari Soudagar*, and we are obliged to you for giving publicity to the views expressed by us regarding those detestable murders and the credit which we gave to the police officers concerned. We have nothing to find fault with in the translation that has appeared in your issue except the last portion of the last sentence, where it is stated 'we are sincerely sorry for the poor opinion which, in our ignorance, we entertained and expressed regarding them,' while the word used in our paper is Anjanpanas, which never means 'ignorance,' but always means 'unwittingly or unintentionally.' Under the circumstances we beg of you to give publicity to this in order that your readers may see how far we are correct."

CHEATING A CONTRACTOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Fakirji Merwanji, a Parsee servant, was brought up on a charge of criminal breach of trust and cheating Nusserwanji Dorabji Mithaiwalla in respect of twenty copper trays. The complainant is a contractor, and supplies chairs, dining tables, trays, dishes, etc., on occasions of weddings and other festivities. The accused sent a note by a coolie to complainant purporting to be a request from Mr. Pestonji Muncherji Engineer to supply 20 copper trays on hire. Mr. Engineer being well known to complainant, with whom he often had dealings, the trays were given to the bearer of the note. It was subsequently discovered that accused had obtained the trays by sending the forged letter and pawned the property with a Marwari for Rs. 10. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Ebnizer Unger, a fitter in the G. I. P. Ry. Workshops, again appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of enticing away the wife of Charles Marshal, a carriage examiner in the same company. The circumstances under which the charge was preferred have already been stated. Frederick Earnest was called as a witness, and deposed to having seen accused and complainant's wife living in the same building that he lived, as husband and wife. They remained and slept in one room as a married couple. Witness did not induce them to live with him. Some more evidence having been recorded, the matter was adjourned to the 12th instant.

ROBBING A POOR MAN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gonsalo Cordeaux charged Chand Hussain, a noted character, having a record of eight previous convictions, with stealing one rupee and twelve annas from the pocket of one Krishna Baloo, a labourer, residing at Kamatipura. On Monday morning, the complainant was at work on the Kamatipura Road, when the accused surreptitiously removed from the pocket of his waistcoat a handkerchief, to which the money was tied. A policeman doing duty on the road noticed the accused removing the handkerchief from the complainant's pocket and arrested him red-handed. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted eight previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday, a policeman doing duty at the Government Dockyard, saw the dead body of a Hindu man floating on the surface of the water in the sea off the Government Dockyard. The policeman informed Inspector Williamson, who ordered the matter to be reported to the water police. The body was then towed to the Bori Bunder. The deceased appeared to be about forty years of age, and was dressed in a dhotur, and wrapped in a white shirt, which was tied round with a cair rope. There were no marks of violence on the body. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced, in the office of the Commissioner, yesterday, and will last for four days. Out of six candidates who applied to be admitted to the examination, the following five presented themselves:—Messrs. Ardesir Dadabhoy Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Dinshah Dadabhoy Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne; Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Sukhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; Rustomjee Perozshah Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Nana and Hormasjee; and Kaikhosroo B. Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. H. S. Dikshit, of Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors.

DAMAUN NOTES.—In pursuance of the orders of is Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, that the Administrators should pay periodical visits to villages under their respective charges, Captain Francis Xavier Azavedo, the Administrator of Damaun, has notified to the public by beat of drum as well as by issuing public notices that he intends to pay a visit to each of the villages appertaining to Damaun, and he will there hear any complaints of vexation, extortion, violence, or other arbitrary acts committed towards the people by landlords, men in power or influence, or other persons, and that the complaints of people of Lower Damaun and Upper Damaun will be heard at the police stations of the respective places, and the complaints of the villagers will be heard at the residence of the Patils of the respective villages, where the Administrator will attend, and notice of the days of such hearing will be given in time through the police.

FATALLY BUTTED BY A BUFFALO.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Thakoordin Lookal, a Hindu milkman, aged twenty-five years, having a stable at Gilder Street and residing in that locality. About five days ago the deceased was sweeping the stable in the morning, when he was suddenly goaded by a buffalo and knocked against a partition made of zinc and wood, sustaining a small wound on the nose. Some household remedy was applied to the wound, which appeared to be healing, and deceased continued his work for two days. On the third day lock-jaw set in, and Thakoordin was conveyed to a Mahomedan medical practitioner, who advised him to be removed to a hospital. Accordingly deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital on the 4th instant, where, after admission, spasms increased in severity, deceased could not swallow any food, became exhausted, and died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Fazulbhoy, son of Mr. Bhimjee Seth, a well-known Khoja merchant of Thana, successfully passed in second class of Electro-Metallurgy before the Examination Committee held at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, in May last.—Azum Ragho Govind, police patel of the village of Chennay, succeeded in shooting a full-grown leopard in the forests of the Ewoor Hills on Sunday last. The beast had killed several head of cattle in the Powai Mahal during the previous fortnight. Azum Ragho Patel has thus obtained the Government reward of Rs. 12 from the Mamlatdar's Treasury, Thana, for destroying the animal.—Mr. Balvant Raghunath Desai, L. H. M. and S. (Calcutta), has opened a Homœopatic Pharmacy in the Bazar Peith, Thana, from the 1st instant.—Rao Saheb Parashram Balcrishna Taskar, Head Karkun of the Mamlatdar's Kutchery, Shapore, has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Shapore Taluka, in the Thana District.—A gang of gamblers of sixteen Bhundarees and Kolis was dexterously arrested by Mr. Sitaram Trimbuck, Chief City Constable, in the house of Ramjee Nakhwa, in Channee Street. The accused were tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, who on conviction sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each on Saturday last. The accused were defended by a vakil of the District Court.—The annual Shooting competition of the Thana District Police will take place at the Rifle range on the 15th instant.—It is stated that the Portuguese community at Thana intend to open a Library and Reading Room for the Native Christians, in the bungalow of Mr. D'Cunha, in Charaee Street, shortly.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CONCEALMENT OF PLAGUE CASES AT BANDORA.

IMPERATRIX VS. JEHANGIR SORABJI.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAWAZBAI WIDOW.

THESE were applications for revision of decisions given on the 10th June last by Mr. H. Hudson, first class magistrate of Bandora, who convicted the two accused of disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, and fined the first Rs. 30, or in default of payment to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, and fined the second Rs. 70, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for seventy days. Mr. G. S. Mulgaumker appeared for the accused.

The accused were charged, in two separate cases, with breach of rule 6 of rules under III. of 1897. The magistrate remarked in the first case that the case concealed was this of the second wife's brother. The accused's defence was that he was not responsible, and that he was absent, but the magistrate said he could not accept it. He must have been privy to the whole transaction, which brought him under section 269, Indian Penal Code, also. The case was brought from Paria on the evening of the 29th May, into a fairly crowded chawl in Bandora, and kept there one night. In disposing of the second case, Mr. Hudson said this case was nearly related to the first one. It was that of a Parsee lad of about sixteen, grandson of the second accused and nephew of the first. The first accused placed the responsibility on his mother and sister; so the magistrate gave him the benefit, as his mother accepted responsibility, and she was undoubtedly the eldest and principal surviving member of the family. This old lady not only concealed the case in Paria, but had it taken to Bandora. Her influence would have at once restrained her daughter had she chosen to use it, even granting that the initiative came from her daughter, the mother of the boy, who died of plague after being removed to the Parel hospital in Bombay. She had really committed an offence under section 269 as well, but it would be sufficient, Mr. Hudson said, to punish her under one section only. Her son Cowasji must have known all about it, but there was a doubt about him; and Mr. Hudson accordingly acquitted him. In imposing only a fine on Nawazbai, Mr. Hudson said he had taken her great age into consideration.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The trial by the magistrate has been a summary one, but in dealing with it we know the rule that the High Courts in India have always observed, viz., to set aside the conviction where there are in the judgment no sufficient materials to support it. The magistrate has convicted for breach of rule 6 of the rules framed under Act 3 of 1897. 6 is no doubt a mistake for 5, for 6 is not a penal rule. Rule 5 requires an occupant of a house building or the principal surviving member of a family to give information of sickness, &c., in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. The case here was one of plague and the sick person Cursetjee was a Parsee lad of about 16 years of age, the son of one Ratanbai, the father's name is not mentioned. The magistrate has confused Nawazbai with the mother and Jehangir the son-in-law of Ratanbai. He does not find that Nawazbai was an occupant of the house or building in which Cursetjee was sick, but he calls her the eldest and principal surviving member of the family. The family, however, that has to be regarded in this case is the family to which Cursetjee belonged, that is the family of his father, which Ratanbai joined when she married. Nawazbai cannot be the principal surviving member of her son-in-law's family, of which family indeed she is not a member at all. The magistrate does not find that Jehanghir was either an occupant of the house or a member of the family to which Cursetjee belonged. In such cases, therefore, the statements in the judgment are insufficient to support the conviction. The material, points on which alone a conviction can rest are not found to exist. We, therefore, reverse the convictions and sentences and acquit the applicants.

For the reasons stated in the above judgment, their lordships set aside the convictions and sentences in both cases, and directed the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAMGOPAL SOORUJMALL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Dadysett, for a creditor, said that the insolvent was a tradesman of Akola, and that, if he got an interim order, there would be a difficulty in bringing him within the jurisdiction of the court. He had not yet filed his account books with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Kapadia said the account books were with the insolvents' partners, who were solvent.

His lordship, after examining the insolvent, granted him an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE JAITHABHAI CULLIANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE ARTHUR JAMES FERNANDEZ.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE BHUDAJEE KAPPAJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE JAMNADAS VANDRAVANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices with an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE KALLIDAS RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order, and for leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE BANAJEE FRAMJEE MUNSHI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Perozshah Dadabhai Malhaee; Goolam Ali Hooseinjee; Pestonjee Merwanjee Kapadia; Doongersey Nursey; Shanker Pandurang; Jamsetjee Eduljee Petigara; Rachu Nursoo and others; and Diago Felix Duarte.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. TRIESTE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi on the morning of the 5th inst. She carries the following passengers from Trieste:—

Agar, Mr and Miss Shelton	Moris, Mrs
Bamber, Mrs	Newham, Capt
Bentrien, Mr	Power, Miss
Domergue, Mrs	Rowlandson, Mrs
Frechner, Mr	Rossi, Mr
Giles, Major and Mrs	Semon, Mr and Mrs
Gastrell, Capt and Mrs	Schlichting, Mrs
Gilberston, Prof and Mrs	Shea, Lieut
Lichtenstein, Mr and Mrs	Schinell, Mr
Lichtenstein, Master	Scarda, Mr Orfeo

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th October 1897.

1. There will be drill daily at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 7th instant, from 6 p.m.
3. There will be shooting at the Colaba Rifle range on Saturday, the 9th instant, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commandin .

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

IT is very obvious that the business community prefers the cloud which at present hovers over the white metal to the silver lining which the Governor of the Bank of England has announced might be introduced into its reserve. A week ago it was said that Lord Salisbury has been approached by representatives of American silver interests, and it was whispered that a promise had been made on behalf of the Government that some palliative measures should be undertaken. It was thought conceivable that the Bank of England might be pressed into exercising its statutory authority to hold one-fifth of its metallic reserve in silver. On Saturday last appeared the remarkable article in the *Times* announcing by remonstrating against it, that the Bank of England was taking this course. Since then there has been the Governor's announcement that the Bank would be prepared to adopt the change, providing France were to open her mints for the free coinage of silver, and providing the Bank could obtain the white metal at a satisfactory price. These provisions, these ifs, are so mighty that they almost render the Bank's undertaking nugatory. The market is by no means alarmed by the conditional threats, as is shown by the fact that the price of silver is so little affected. If the threat were to be carried out what would happen is exemplified in the statement of a trustee who has declared that he would feel compelled to sell out his Bank stock. But although the Governor's statement is perhaps meaningless as far as practice is concerned, it is deplored on the Stock Exchange that the Bank has budged from principle. One writer says: "It is not dignified for the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street to indulge in coquetry when circumstances are so serious; to flirt with the bimetallic faddists. We want gold against our notes, and there is no reason why an old statute, passed fifty-three years ago, when silver bore an entirely different character, should be refurbished in modern times at the bidding of those who want to get rid of their silver. The reserve of our Bank, which the Governor admits to be the national reserve, is not so large that it can be tinkered with. Moreover, by giving way on these matters of principle, however little practical harm may appear to arise, we open the way for the thin end of the wedge. As Lord Farrer says, he hears of another proposal which has been made to our Government—to wit, the opening of the Indian mints, and there can be no doubt that the silver people are moving heaven and earth to gain something for themselves, and as much as possible. Coquetry and flirtation have been known to lead to dishonour and disaster." It is urged the proposals submitted by the United States and France to Downing-street should have been handed on the Bank directors without any sort of official recommendation or pressure. If that course had been followed, it can scarcely be doubted that the directors would have declined, politely but firmly, to give any furtherance to the project. This is gathered from the Chancellor of the Exchequer; while acquiescing in general terms, the acceptance is saddled with such governing conditions as render it almost nugatory. The French Government might possibly be tempted to sanction free coinage, but how is the second condition to be fulfilled? It would be simply impossible to guarantee the saleability at cost price of the silver in the Bank's vaults. As happened only the other day, that metal might at any moment become temporarily unsaleable, owing to superabundance of supply, and the bullion reserve against the note issue would, while this state of things lasted, be shorn of one-fifth of its monetary value.

The *Times* protest strongly against the policy to which the Bank has consented to commit itself, limited and safeguarded as it is. The provision in the Act of 1844, allowing one-fifth of the currency reserve to be held in silver, was adopted in circumstances which have long since passed away. Silver was then in a position to which it can never be restored, as even bimetallists acknowledge. The project of raising its price by an international combination is inconsistent with the idea, which was in the mind of Sir R. Peel when he inserted the clause now cited in the Bank Charter, that silver bullion might be sold, on occasion, at a profit in France or elsewhere. Though the safety of bank-notes may not be practically affected by such a change, we cannot assume that it will not detract from the prestige of the Bank of England in other countries. The absolute solidity of the British currency system is the basis of an immensely extended and extremely complicated financial system. The introduction of a dubious element, like that of silver, is very objectionable, and not at all justified by the negotiations of the Ministry with the American Commissioners and the French Government. The "Times" adds:—In any case, we entirely disbelieve that the return to the free coinage of silver in India, France, and the United States—supposing that such a change were at all probable—would place the inferior metal in a position which would justify the Bank directors in dealing with it as if, for the purposes of the reserve, it were "as good as gold." The offer made in the Governor's letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though conditional, is still open. Nothing appears to have been definitely done or agreed upon in reference to it. It can only, in our judgment, encourage illusory hopes, and the sooner it is allowed to lapse into oblivion the better for all concerned.

Another leading London paper the *Standard* declares that a more absurd, and from some points of view mischievous, letter has seldom been penned by a man in a position of high responsibility than that sent by the Governor of the Bank of England to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Apparently Mr. H. C. Smith was asked what he could do to help the Government of Washington. It may be assumed that the question was put as a means of ridding the Government civility of the importunities of the M'Kinley Administration, for Sir M. Hicks-Beach is neither a bimetallist nor a man of weak character and understanding. To such a request, whatever its motive, there was but one straightforward, manly answer the Bank Board could give. This answer was inasmuch as the Bank has promised to pay all its notes in gold, it could not by any possibility admit a change in the composition of the Reserve held against these notes, which would impair its power to do so. What makes the blunder more fatuous still is the utter inadequacy of the proposal, even could it be carried into effect. A little of the useless metal the United States are so anxious to exchange for gold would be sold at a price presumably advantageous to them and there the matter would end. But why on earth should we help the States thus far out of their currency dilemma at the expense of our own credit? Have they ever shown the least desire to help us in anything? Do not their politicians flout us, and place endless obstructions in the way of our trade with their country, as if the two were at bitter enmity? From all parts of view tha action of the Governor of the Bank has been a grievous mistake, for which there can be neither excuse nor palliation. Much the same view is taken by the *Daily News* which points out that the establishment of the Latin Union flooded France with foreign silver, and American efforts to maintain the price have filled the treasury at Washington with millions of ounces of depreciated metal, which cannot possibly be forced into circulation. With the best wishes for the welfare of our neighbours, there would appear to be no sense in joining in further experiments which have hitherto so disastrously failed. There may be diplomatic reasons for showing polite attention to the views of the French and American Governments; but from a business point of view it appears highly undesirable that any concession should be even entertained which would involve the credit of our Bank note issue. That this country is the monetary centre of the world is chiefly due to the fact that its currency is on such a basis as permits of an absolutely free gold movement. The recent Baring crisis drew some attention to the fact that the metallic reserve might, on occasions, prove insufficient to meet possible requirements. If now a deliberate attempt be made to deplete that reserve by the substitution of a fluctuating medium of limited marketability, a great blow will be struck at the national credit and commerce. The statements of the Governor of the Bank, however, are so guarded by reservations, as to deprive them of practical importance.

The Bank's attitude towards silver notwithstanding, what the market is chiefly concerned with at the moment is as to how long it will be before the institution advances its rate of discount. There has been no such change in the position as to warrant an upward movement in the official minimum at present, and while it is generally admitted that a higher range of rates than we have become accustomed to for some time past will be witnessed during the autumn months, doubts are being expressed as to whether the rise will be of anything like so great an extent as was recently thought probable. The chief factor is America. But it has to be borne in mind that Wall Street still goes on merrily buying its own securities, and even should there be a strong demand for gold for New York account, it by no means follows that it would not be at least partially met from the Continent. The outlook, however, is naturally regarded as very uncertain.

It is not likely that the reduction movement in operative weavers' wages will come to a head this week as expected from the reports in the Machester papers. Things are not yet ripe for action, it is said, on the part of employers. All masters who have looms have during the last day or two been communicated with, so the agitation is not confined to North and North-East Lancashire. It is too early to say anything about other developments, but 'Change is full of rumours. The Operative Spinners' Association in Oldham is not doing much for the A.S.E., as, according to the views of the officials of the cotton workers, their funds may be wanted for themselves before the autumn is over. The end of the dispute in the engineering trades is evidently not yet, notwithstanding the suggested compromise of Mr. William Mather; but even if the "trouble" should be arranged before Christmas—the date indicated by leading employers—well-informed people in Lancashire consider that we shall then be in the midst of an almost equally serious strike (or lock-out) in the cotton business. The brunt of the battle will be felt in North-East Lancashire, where, in particular, the cheaper cloths for India and the farther East are produced. The employers are now suggesting short time, coupled with a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. It is pretty certain that the operatives as a body would accede to short time, as they can recognize that for some months past there has been produced a considerably greater supply of the generality of cotton piece-goo is than our consuming markets have, as the result of famine, plague, war, and other circumstances—including, say some people, the fall in silver—been able to digest. But in North Lancashire, the operatives will resist to the uttermost any attempt to reduce what they affirm is already a minimum "living wage." It may seem poor consolation, but Lancashire is not suffering alone in the matter. The master weavers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Alsace, and the Rhineland hold an adjourned meeting on the 4th prox., to arrange for limited production, whilst the spinners in the same districts, after reducing production by 10 per cent. are arranging for a further reduction of 20 per cent. Moreover, the French manufacturers are also curtailing the output.

It is allowed in Lancashire that one of the principal causes which have contributed to bring about the present depression in the cotton trade of the country is the spread of spinning and manufacturing in China and Japan. Of the progress made in recent years by Japan we have heard much; but nothing has been told us of the growth of the industry in China. It should be interesting to learn therefore that in all that country to-day there are in operation 274,000 power spindles and 1,950 power looms. Of the spindles, 204,000 are located in the nine mills in or near Shanghai, which own also 950 of the looms, the remaining spindles being at Ningpo, Hupeh (which operates all the rest of the looms), Wuchang, and Wusteh. But most of the mills in Shanghai and elsewhere have met with such success that they have arranged for an increase of their capacity, and when all these projected increases have been carried out there will be in the country 460,000 spindles and about 3,500 looms. The existing mills, it should be added, make only the lower grades of goods.

Some little idea may be gained of the dangers and difficulties to be faced by private individuals in attempting to reach the Yukon goldfields from the precaution taken by the Dominion Government on behalf of their mounted police and surveyors. The authorities at Ottawa appear to be fully alive to the necessities created by the new state of things in the gold-bearing districts. Above all, they recognise the importance of maintaining order among the rough and at least potentially lawless throng of adventurers of all races who are flocking in thousands to the new Tom Tiddler's ground. To that end they have early turned their attention to the organisation and completion of an efficient police and judicial system under a capable Administrator. Nothing seems to be wanting in the prevision of the Canadian Government, and the elaborate care it has shown should prove an eloquent warning to people who have not the resources of a State at their back, but would yet undertake a similar perilous journey. A sufficient supply of food has reached Dawson City for the winter keep of the officials, notwithstanding the disabling of three of the river boats, a fact which has done much to relieve the anxiety of the authorities at Ottawa. The party is to travel by dog train, and to guard against supplies running short, 1,000lbs. of pemmican is to be carried by the party.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 25th and 26th competitions for the Moonsoon Aggregate Prizes took place on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd inst. Twenty members turned out to take part, and the shooting on the whole was good. The shorter evenings now make it difficult at the last distance for those who happen to draw high numbers which accounts for some of the lower scores at 300 yards. Sergt.-Major Downing put on a very good 27 at 200 yards, missing the bull at the sixth shot, and Captain F. W. English was the best of three 24's at 300 yards. The full scores are:—

200 YARDS.

	Scores.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Department	26b
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	25c
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Department	24e
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	22a
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	22g
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22c
Able Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	22c
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	21h
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	21
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	21
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Department	19
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	19
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	18
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Cr Sergt J E Keesa, Bo Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 8 points, b Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd Spoon, c handicapped 10 points, d handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon, e handicapped 6 points, f handicapped 9 points, g handicapped 4 points, and h winner of 3rd Spoon.

300 YARDS.

	Scores.
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	24b
Cr Sergt J E Keesa, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	23d
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	23e
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22f
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21g
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	21h
Chief P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	20f
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	20g
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	19
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Department	19
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Able Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	18
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Department	18
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Department	17
P O 1st Class, W D Hill, Royal Navy	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon, b handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd Spoon, c handicapped 6 points, d handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd Spoon, e handicapped 4 points, handicapped 10 points, g handicapped 8 points, and h handicapped 2 points.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity 1.st. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·734	Calm	1	96.6	69·1	63	...	15·36	—1·09
Sirsa	29·763	W	7	99·3	72·8	43	...	13·38	+0·94
Delhi	29·754	W	6	98·2	73·9	41	...	29·16	—0·05
Agra	29·762	NW	4	95·0	71·4	57	...	34·30	+7·27
Cawnpore	29·742	WNW	3	91·3	71·6	60	...	29·72	...
Allahabad	29·753	WNW	9	85·6	72·3	74	0·01	42·70	+0·91
Jhansi	29·788	WSW	1	94·1	71·7	48	...	24·42	—12·63
Jacobabad	29·712	S	2	103·9	65·1	78	...	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·761	WSW	8	93·3	77·0	79	...	11·80	+5·72
Jeypore	29·814	NW	6	97·1	70·4	58	...	15·26	—11·26
Ajmere	29·822	W	6	92·9	70·1	72	...	21·91	+2·03
Deesa	29·827	WSW	2	92·8	74·5	81	...	21·23	+4·42
Ahmedabad	29·833	NW	1	93·2	77·6	76	...	31·77	...
Bhuj	29·816	SW	10	93·5	77·4	73	...	13·09	—0·47
Rajkot	29·837	W	5	91·4	73·7	81	1·03	35·76	+3·24
Ghadoshi	29·819	W	5	91·1	75·8	77	...	20·09	...
Veraval	29·807	NE	5	88·1	78·3	92	...	18·62	...
Neemuch	29·800	WNW	7	94·2	70·6	78	...	27·53	—2·47
Indore	29·869	NW	3	89·2	70·6	89	0·01	30·74	—1·55
Sangor	29·809	WSW	13	88·8	69·6	83	...	38·33	—5·99
Jubbulpore	29·818	SW	1	88·4	70·1	74	...	46·38	—8·87
Hoshangabad	29·848	SSW	2	91·9	71·7	8·	0·01	48·44	—4·33
Khandwa	29·866	NW	5	90·2	72·6	80	...	25·05	—5·24
Raipur	29·823	SW	5	89·8	74·1	83	...	32·64	—14·29
Nagpur	29·898	Calm	5	88·8	73·6	78	...	35·87	—8·60
Amraoti	29·858	WSW	4	89·2	72·3	76	...	24·62	—7·41
Akola	29·862	S	6	90·5	71·2	80	...	22·83	—8·30
Buras	29·839	S	4	91·1	70·0	77	...	33·63	—6·49
Malegaon	29·847	WNW	4	92·9	71·2	76	...	18·85	—2·70
Bombay	29·872	SE	17	86·9	76·1	92	0·22	81·43	+10·71
Poona	29·847	SSW	9	85·5	69·4	83	0·04	21·75	+0·09
Ahmednagar	29·824	NNW	3	85·3	69·9	77	...	17·83	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	2	90·3	70·7	77	...	22·67	...
Sholapur	29·910	SW	9	86·2	71·0	77	...	17·55	—8·62
Ratnagiri	29·890	ESE	4	89·0	73·9	90	0·43	131·26	+25·14
Belgaum	29·931	WSW	8	78·7	64·8	85	0·03	39·08	+0·92
Goa	29·910	SE	6	85·0	78·4	95	0·53	93·69	...
Karwar	29·931	Calm	3	84·2	72·5	94	0·03	124·88	+18·74
Mangalore	29·947	ESE

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports no change in the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired through that medium; but a further sum of £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. French Rentes in Paris, also, were unchanged at 103¼; Paris Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18. The price of Bar Silver in London further declined ¼d., say to 25½d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent cheaper, at 55 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1·8 cent lower, at 4·84 3-8 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 1,450,000 quarters or 230,000 quarters more than the estimate at the end of the previous week. No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 35½s. per 492lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and White Delhi at 34½s. per 492lbs. business done via the Canal, same shipment to the same port.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 41½s. per 416lbs., sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Antwerpt tone of the market steady; and linseed at 35½s. per 416lbs, sellers via the Canal, same shipment to Dunkirk, market steady.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 27-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 21-32d. for October deliveries, and 3 33-64d. for February-March. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The total day's imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

In New York, an advance of 1-8th cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 6 5-8 cents per lb.; and Futures were 5 points higher in both positions, at 6·46 cents for January, and 6·59 cents for April. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales; and below we give a comparison of the arrivals to date this season, compared with those in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	64,000	66,00	52,000
Three days' Receipts	148,000	182,000	149,000
Since 1st ultimo	953,034	1,175,000	665,000

In our local Cotton market there has been more activity to-day, and some 2,500 bales of old ready stuff are reported to have changed hands at rather better prices. In new crop Cotton also a better demand has been experienced, and we hear of contracts having been made at Rs. 189-90 for March delivery; Bengals having been quoted at Rs. 148-9 for January; and Bhownuggur at Rs. 167 for May.

WHEAT and SEEDS are in about the same position as before as to business for shippers account, and prices show no material change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	198 bales.
Wheat.....	1,503 cwts.
Linseed.....	1,215 "
Gingellyseed	769 "
Poppyseed	1,523 "
Castorseed	832 "
Rice.....	10,585 "

EXCHANGE.—The Banks re-opened this morning after yesterday's holiday with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were again scared, and the enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited, a moderate amount having been obtained at 1s. 3 11-16d. Speculators have been offering to sell forward, for October delivery, at 1s. 3 11-16d.; but Banks refused to buy, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 21-32d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d. "
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 11-16d. "
Credits "	1s. 3 27-32d. "
Francs "	1·66½ "

FREIGHTS.—This market remains firm. About 250 tons have been done for Hamburg, at 12s. per ton, for November loading; and for ready shipment, 11s. has been done for small lots to Antwerp; 12s. 6d. for Dunkirk; and 11s. 6d. for Havre.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day, 97 7-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and 97 3-8 for Account being the closing quotations. 92½ nominal, is the rate for Threes.

SHARES are dull—China and Lukhmidas Mills have advanced Rs. 5 each; Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 10 lower; and Bank of Bombay are Rs. 12 higher, at Rs. 1,340 per share.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

After the Contested Chamber Work.
Testementary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
21,33—Chhotalal M and M—Chhaganbhai Atmaram vs Nanibhai—K J Mantri—Part heard.
10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.
569,92—In person—Harrishanker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Mir Rahimally Shaberdin and another—Dikshit and D.
469,97—Diksit and D—Motiram Sakalchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.
Pauper Petition for Dismissal.
31,97—In person—Bindra Sonsat vs Marwadi Bhagwan Gumna and others—In person.
To speak to the Minutes of the Decree
296,97—Pestonjee R and K—Abdoo Mahomed vs Hajrabai.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
172,97—Smetham B and Noble—Hurdyalmull Daryammall and another vs Dunishand Thakurdas and others—Part heard.
187,87—Framjee M and M—Abdul Kareem bin Abdul Aziz Shamlan vs Arob Ebrahim bin Moneh and another.
318,97—Payne G and S—Jagonnath Motilal and another vs Gulabrae Kustoorchand and others.
341,97—Manjee M and M—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Dadu and others vs Hasham Hajee Mahomed—Magaulal and R.
401,97—Bhaisanker and K—Vasonji Khimjee vs Madhowjee Mahajee—Brown and M.
402,97—Payne G and S—Khooma Gumna and others vs Khatri Purshotam Nathoo and another—Dikshit and D.
406,97—Brown and M—The South Indian Export Co Ld and others vs Ramdas Nathoo and others—Crawford B and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.
214,97—Wadia and G—Binjraj Hurdayalmall and others vs Maneckjand Gopalral and another—Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co, Commercial cause.
159,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.
307,97—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhar Ranade vs Bhagwandas Moolchand and another—Wadia and G and Ardasbir H and D.
237,97—Ardeshir H and D—The Standard Mills Co Ld vs Trimbuck Gungadhar Ranade—Payne G and S.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable Cayenne Para interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Amoor route, interrupted between Chabarowka and Wia divostock.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th October, 1897.
Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	12	50 p.m.	21	14
Teheran	6	2	12 p.m.	...	13
Suez	6	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	57	...	1
" Karachi	1	19	...	4
" Madras	2	15	...	3

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—September 28, at Moonie T. E., Siliguri, the wife of William Hay, of a son.
WOLEDGE—October 1, at Wellington, Nilgiris, the wife of Sub.-Condr. H. W. Woledge, Comt. Transport Dept., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—HANDY—October 2, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Father Morris, George Smith, son of the late James Smith, England, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. A. Handy, D.C.W.

DEATHS.

HENDRY—September 12, at 20, Convent Road, Entally, Rosaline Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Richard Hendry, after a painful and lingering illness, aged 31 years and 11 months.
PARSONS—September 28, at Delhi, G. F. Parsons, of fever.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

IN the inaugural address at the sixteenth annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute, at Leeds, recently, Dr. Farquarson, the President, drew attention to certain tendencies which, notwithstanding that the great improvement in public health during the last sixty years has effected a diminution in such diseases as fever and small-pox, leave room for a good deal of anxiety as to the future. Inflammatory diseases have been largely replaced by others, for the most part, affecting the nervous system. The age, in his view, is becoming anæmic, and he affirms that a glance at the rising generation is sufficient to show that there is a very real increase of pallor. It is an admitted, and a very mournful fact, that more people go mad now than formerly, and deaths from anæmia, chlorosis, and allied diseases have greatly increased. The answer to the question why this should be so, the learned President cautiously abstained from formulating, on the plea that a complete answer would require a course of lectures rather than address. It is not to be supposed that anæmia and the group of diseases dependent on that condition affect the well-to-do and well-nourished classes, but rather those classes of the population which have not been in a position to profit by the progress made in the art of living, and living well, during the last thirty years. The substitution of a diet of which white bread and tea form no inconsiderable part, and the diminished supplies of good milk available, have, in the opinion of many observers, acted very detrimentally on the bone making power. Even in the country districts, boys in their early teens suffer from caries of the teeth, foreboding faulty digestion in after life. The ever-increasing severity of the struggle for existence, the inevitable result of an increase in the population, is aggravated in these later years by the competition of foreign nations, eager to secure a share of the manufactures and trade of which Great Britain had formerly the monopoly, and is, no doubt, answerable for the wear and tear, the worry and anxiety which eventuate in nervous diseases and fill the lunatic asylums. There is some room to doubt, whether all "the fools or mad" find their way into the asylums which are being multiplied throughout the country, and on an ever increasing scale. That, at all events, is the impression given by the long columns devoted daily in every English newspapers to the suicidal struggle in the engineering trade, which for twelve weeks has placed fifty or sixty thousand heads of families on strike pittances in lieu of the princely wages they were earning until the mania seized them, three months since, to strike for nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Last year, the artisans of the engineering and shipbuilding trade received an increment of pay amounting to £1,000,000, and they obtained it without strike or strife, as the result of a considerable accession of work due in part to the new naval progamme making large additions to the fleet. The employers were bound by their contracts to complete their orders by specified dates under heavy penalties. A small body of workmen in London, considering that they had their paymasters in a cleft stick, peremptorily demanded a reduction of one hour per diem in work, the enhanced wages obtained last year not to be anywise reduced. The masters, seeing that to yield would not only prevent them fulfilling their contracts, but would encourage the men to send in another ultimatum, requiring nine hours' pay for seven hours' work, or even six, declined to comply with the demand. The men were ordered by their unions to strike, the calculation being that the subscriptions from the men in lucrative employment throughout the northern countries would supply ample funds for the struggle. The provincial manufacturers seeing that their turn would come next, locked out one-fourth of their hands. The unions thereupon went one better, and ordered the remaining three-fourths to strike; which they did, without giving a thought to the inevitable result on the prosperity of the iron and steel manufactures of the country by which they get their living. Great works have been stopped, important orders for iron and steel work have gone to Germany and Belgium, and there enters starvation in scores of thousands of the homes of the working classes. The sufferers console themselves with the confident expectation that hundreds of the masters will become bankrupt. To avoid this fate, some important works are being transferred to Germany and even to Russia. The masters say, not unreasonably, that as a large part of their orders come from abroad they must elect as to whether they will lose such orders or set up establishments abroad, where the labour conditions will enable them to be carried out. It is understood that behind this sudden demand for an eight hours' day for the nine hours' wage is a new grievance. Labour saving machines have been largely introduced, which do the work of three or four skilled artisans, an unskilled assistant being all that is required to manage them. The men object to the introduction of such machines into the workshops, and require that, at all events, skilled workmen of the trades union rate of wages for highly skilled labour be employed to run them. They do not see that the exacting and tyrannical spirit in which they have been dictating to their employers how their business shall be carried on, acts as a constant stimulant to the invention of labour-saving machines. Nevertheless, it is true that a machine which does the work of four skilled men at the cost of one will put three men out of work and out of bread. They naturally cry that they will not starve, that they will have a living wage and a minimum of work. It is a type of what is going on in every highly organised country. It makes for Socialism, for anarchy; for neurotic diseases, pallor, anæmia, and the multiplication of lunatic asylums.

BEFORE extending the quarantine imposed on passengers coming into Bombay by the ferry steamers to third class railway passengers, the Plague Committee have asked the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to how such a method, if accompanied by passes out under a system of surveillance, would affect trade. The answer of the Committee of the Chamber has now been received, and raises a number of objections to the proposal. It states that the people who come to Bombay at this season of the year to make purchases from wholesale dealers and others will remain at home rather than undergo six days' quarantine. The obvious answer to this is that the rule only applies to third class passengers, and that those of them who have sufficient reasons for desiring to transact their business promptly, or who can obtain the security of prominent men in their caste for reporting themselves at the camp for inspection during the period of surveillance, will not be detained. The reason the caste leaders are asked to be responsible to some extent is, that such a method is less likely to open the door for blackmailing than one which would leave the question of granting passes in the hands of subordinates. The Committee of the Chamber express the opinion that the proposed method will be ineffective to protect the city from the importation of cases. No one will claim that it is a perfect system, but it seems to us that it is one which would interfere with business less than any other method, short of giving up all attempts at the systematic observation of new comers. Can the Chamber, which has a single eye to the commercial interests of the city, view with approval an entire abandonment of this scheme? It has been tried with success for weeks and months past in the case of arrivals by sea, and does not seem to have checked in any way the tide of immigration across the harbour. On the other hand, the examination of the passengers by rail, useful as it is, has not proved effectual in preventing re-importations of plague. When these two facts are placed side by side, a strong *prima facie* case seems to be made out for treating passengers by rail in the same way as passengers by sea. We understand that the people who come to Bombay at this season of the year to make purchases are mostly Cutchees, who arrive by the coasting steamers, and if this is so the ground is largely cut away from the objection raised by the Chamber to the proposal of the Plague Committee. There is no doubt that inconvenience will be caused not only to passengers who are detained for six days in the camp, but also to those who have to report themselves there during that period, and this may tend to check the inflow of passengers. But can it be said that the loss that may thereby be occasioned to the business of Bombay will be anything but trifling, compared to the injury caused to our foreign commerce by the continuance of plague amongst us? The plague in the last half of 1896-97 was the principal cause of the reduction of our foreign trade in that year from sixty-six crores to sixty crores, while that of Calcutta rose, despite the famine, from 72½ crores to 74¾ crores. Some revival has since set in, but if Bombay wishes to save her trade from serious permanent injury she must concentrate her utmost efforts upon the entire eradication of the pestilence from her midst. It is to be regretted that in this instance the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have not seen their way to support the Plague Committee in the unsparing efforts being made to that end. They do not go further in constructive criticism than to suggest that if an observation camp is organised at all it should be at Kalyan. This suggestion overlooks the fact that the Plague Committee has no power to spend money outside the Municipal limits of Bombay, and also that the distance of Kalyan from the city would render the surveillance system unworkable. After careful enquiry Sir James Campbell and his colleagues have come to the conclusion that the system of tickets-of-leave cannot be effective unless the holders of the passes present themselves at the observation camp at the end of the six days for examination. The hands of the district medical officers are sufficiently full already, and the submission of the tickets to them by the holders in person would take more time than can be spared. It will be inconvenient for the ticket-holders to have to travel to Sion for inspection, but, as Lord Sandhurst pointed out at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, everyone must be prepared to submit to inconvenience when so insidious an enemy as plague has to be beaten back.

ALTHOUGH, as stated in our last issue, the trial of Damodher Chapekar, for the murder of Mr. Rand, should, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, take place in the district where the offence was committed, the High Court can be moved to transfer the case to itself. Section 526 provides that upon certain specified grounds, the High Court may order that any particular criminal case or appeal or class of such cases or appeals be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction, or that such case or cases should be transferred and tried before itself. The grounds upon which such an order may be passed are five in number. The first of them "(*a*) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in the lower court," cannot be regarded as applying in this instance, so far as the constitution of the Court is concerned, as the trial will take place before the Sessions Judge and assessors, whose opinion the judge will not be bound to accept. The three grounds next stated are also inapplicable in this case:—"(*b*) that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, (*c*) that a view of the place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory enquiry into, or trial of the same; (*d*) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses." The fifth and last ground upon which a transfer of the case to the High Court can be made seems to us fully applicable to Damodher's trial. It is "(*e*) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice." The circumstances connected with the state of Poona, which in the view of Government, as explained by the Advocate-General, rendered it "extremely undesirable" that the *Kesari* trial should take place in that city, apply with still greater force to this case. A striking feature of the career of Damodher has been the influence he has wielded over so many Poona youths. At one time he had no less than 150 of them, prepared to do anything he might wish, and there can be no doubt that a large percentage of these young men will bitterly resent the position in which their quondam leader is now placed. It is clear from what we know of the lately disbanded club that some of Damodher's disciples were of a like dare-devil spirit as himself. To conduct the proceedings in Poona would, in the opinion of men who are well-informed as to the spirit existing there, be very unwise. The temptation for some firebrand of Damodher's type to run amok at officials or counsel, or to endanger their lives in some more secret manner, would be great. This being so, it seems to us that the prosecution would have no difficulty in establishing, to the satisfaction of the High Court, that an order for the transfer of the trial to that tribunal is "expedient for the ends of justice." The whole business can be gone into in the Presidency capital more coolly and quietly than can possibly be the case in a town where, in consequence of this particular crime, a large punitive police has been quartered. It should be pointed out that the transfer may take place under the authority of the Government of India without the High Court being moved in the matter. Section 527 of the Code provides that the Governor-General in Council may direct the transfer of any particular criminal case or appeal, "by notification in the *Gazette of India* whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses."

SOME time ago a native contemporary stated that a proposal was made to Bal Gungadhar Tilak that he should withdraw his statements in the seditious articles in the *Kesari*, it being also stated that he had been promised he would not be prosecuted in case he made a suitable apology. The announcement was most circumstantial, and a letter from Mr. Tilak was published in which he wrote to his friends who believed in the story:—"If you all advise, I am prepared to go only so far as this: I don't think that the articles are seditious, but the advisers of the Government think otherwise. I am sorry for it. But this will not satisfy the Government. Their object is to humiliate the Poona leaders, and I think in me they will not find a kutchra reed as they did in Professor Gokhale and the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash*. Then you must remember, beyond a certain stage we are all servants of the people. You will be betraying and disappointing them if you show a lamentable want of courage at a critical time." We now learn on the best possible authority that Tilak was not asked for an apology and there was never any doubt that he would be prosecuted.

THE numbers on famine relief this week have fallen to 1,646,941, a net decrease of 204,832. All provinces with the exception of Central India, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad, and Punjab have contributed to this decrease. In Central India more rain is still required for spring crops in some districts, while standing crops in other districts have been damaged by an excessive downpour. In the Central Provinces while the crop prospects continue favourable up to the present, more rain is wanted; but though the numbers on relief have increased by over fourteen thousand, it is not expected that a change for the better will be long deferred. In Hyderabad the increase is only slight, but prices continue high, and an improvement can only be looked for when the autumn crops are harvested. In the Punjab, where the increase is, after all, insignificant, promising crops have been damaged by locusts, but they are generally good, and a change for the better may be anticipated ere long. In all other parts of the country prospects continue favourable.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, who arrives in Bombay, from Poona, on the 12th instant, will, during his temporary stay here, personally inspect the Wari Bunder and Narelwady Segregation Camps, and the Relief Works at Clerk Road.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer will leave for Bhuj, by the British India steamer leaving Bombay on the 19th instant, returning to Bombay on the 26th idem. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding on the 19th and 26th instant, on the departure and arrival of the British India steamers, respectively. The next senior officer in the Garrison of Bombay will command the Station during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

AFTER disposing of several items on the agenda ordinary work, the Standing Committee, yesterday, considered an application for leave made by Dr. Weir. It was resolved to grant privilege leave of absence for three months, from 15th instant, to Dr Weir, who applied for it, owing to the great pressure of work during the last twelve months. It was further resolved to recommend the Corporation to appoint Mr. J. Leask as Executive Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Weir. The Committee also resolved to recommend the appointment of Mr. Alexander Bruce, of Victoria Street, Westminster, as Water Engineer, in place of Mr. Newton, deceased.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT, Minister of Justice in Canada, retires from political life and accepts the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario in succession to Sir George Kirkpatrick.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BIMETALLIC QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The *Times*, in discussing the arrival of the American Bimetallic Commissioners, questions the wisdom of entering into any negotiations at all with the Commissioners.

The question is, the *Times* says, is bimetallism wise? This lies at the root of all these entanglements which surround the question.

In behalf of Great Britain it has been decided to answer "No," and if "Yes" is answered in behalf of India, we will be caught in a net of contradictory propositions, the keys of both the Indian and British Mints being in Downing Street.

AFFAIRS AT ATHENS.

All parties in the Athens Chamber of Deputies support M. Zaimis, the new Premier. The Greek Government have, therefore, informed the Powers that they are ready to negotiate a definitive Treaty of Peace.

THE TRIAL OF THE KING OF BENIN.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the King of Benin has been deported to Old Calabar.

He has been exonerated from participation in the massacres of British officials near Benin, last January. Six Chiefs have, however, been found guilty, and two have been executed.

EXPULSION OF EGYPTIANS FROM BEYROUTH.

The Valis of Beyrouth and Damascus have expelled some Egyptians who were spending a holiday at Lebanon, and prohibited the landing of others.

It is reported that those expelled include a relative of the Khedive.

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT MAIDSTONE.

Fourteen hundred and two cases of typhoid fever have already occurred at Maidstone, and fifty-eight deaths.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed a message of sympathy to the Mayor of Maidstone.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The "Times" demands the publication on behalf of the commercial community of the bimetallic proposals whereon the negotiations with France and America are based.

After referring to the increasing divergence of the artificial value of the rupee and the price of silver, and other evils of the present situation in India, it concludes that it is clear that the currency cannot be maintained indefinitely on the present basis, but that in view of the difficulties arising from the plague, famine, and frontier troubles it would be impossible to accomplish a change under existing circumstances, and that whatever operation is attempted ought not to be complicated by international agreements.

STATEMENT BY THE "DAILY NEWS."

The "Daily News'" money article says that it is reported that the reply of Government to the bimetallic delegates is in accord with holding a fifth of the Bank of England reserve in Silver, raising the legal tender of Silver to five pounds, and re-opening the Indian Mint. But reservations are made safeguarding the present monetary position both here and in India.

The article adds that the reply will be given before the end of the month.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

Pending the negotiations for a definitive Treaty of Peace, the Greek Chamber has been adjourned indefinitely.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. T. Fielden, member for Middleton, Lancashire.

FUNERAL OF MISS DUNCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

The funeral of Miss Murial Duncan, which took place, this evening, was attended by a large concourse of people, and was a very solemn one. The Gun Carriage, belonging to L. Battery, R. H. A., bore the coffin to the last resting place. The pall-bearers were comprised of Sergeants of the Durhams and Royal Irish Regiments in Poona.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, attended by Major Owen, was present. The Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor was also present, as also the Honble Messrs. Nugent, Monteath, Spence, Shuttleworth, and Crowe, Generals Caldecott and Sprague, his Excellency Sir Charles Nairne, Mrs. Mercer, and most of the principal Military and Civil officers of the station. A large gathering of non-official persons were also present.

The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Bruce Horne, and was concluded by the singing of a Hymn, "O Jesus I have promised," by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles. The Band of the Durham Light Infantry met the funeral cortege on the way, and played the dead march up to the cemetery gates.

A large number of wreaths were sent from sympathising friends, including officers of various Regiments, as also from their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Staff of Government House, Sir Charles and Lady Nairne, etc.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first ties in the Harris Football Tournament were played, last evening, when two games were played.

In the first match the East Yorkshires were opposed to the Royal Artillery, from Colaba. The former proved a stronger team, and the ball was continually in the Artillery ground, and the game resulted in a victory for the Yorkshires by six goals to *nil*.

The second game was a much better one, and was keenly contested, the Durhams fighting pluckily throughout, but did not score anything. When the whistle blew the game stood: Royal Fusiliers 2 goals; and the Durhams *nil*.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were twenty-two fresh admissions and fifteen deaths in the Plague Hospital, leaving 196 under treatment. The new cases were twelve from the city; two from Ghorpadi Bazaar; two from the 2nd Grenadiers; one 19th Bombay Infantry; and one from Sassoon Hospital.

Twenty-one fresh cases occurred in the city with sixteen deaths; and thirty-four cases, including twelve in the Cantonment, occurred in the villages surrounding Poona.

TWO OUTLAWS KILLED.

RAJKOT, Oct. 6.

Amarji and Gowlo, the two notorious outlaws against Gondal, were killed, to-day, in a skirmish by the Gondal State police, under Khan Saheb Firozeshah.

The State police are all safe.

THE FRONTIER RISING.

THE COST OF THE FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

CLOSE OF THE MOHMAND CAMPAIGN.

THE COUNTRY EVACUATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The evacuation of the Mohmand country was completed this morning. Not a shot has been fired for the last three days of General Elles's return march. The field telegraph remains uncut, and no outrages have occurred on the line of communications.

A Tarakzai Chief who guided ten Afridi sepoys deserting from Shabkadr has been fined Rs. 2,500, this being the current frontier value of the rifles they carried off.

The operations on the frontier, involving, as they have in all, the mobilization of about sixty thousand men, are officially estimated as likely to cost the Government of India from three to three and-a-half crores of rupees from first to last. This includes the estimated cost of, firstly, the original mobilization; secondly, the maintenance on service beyond the frontier; and thirdly, the redistribution to various stations when the operations are over. It is liable to be increased if any fresh complications or unforeseen delay in the completion of tasks now set to the various columns should arise. The Chitral Campaign of 1895 cost one hundred and sixty lakhs from first to last, and the difference marks the relative magnitude of the undertaking now in hand.

THE ORAKZAIS AND AFRIDIS COMBINING.

FUTURE POLICY DECIDED ON OATH.

It is now reported that at a Jirga, already referred to as held in Tirah, last Friday, an oath was taken on the Koran by both the Orakzais and Afridis that should any section of either make an arrangement with the Government of India, not including all, the offenders should be considered enemies of Islam.

Failing a general arrangement with the Government, attacks are to be made on the Kurram, Samana, and the Khyber.

THE FIGHT AT BADALAI.

Three British casualties are now reported as having occured in the Badalai fight on the 3rd instant, instead of one, as stated in the original telegram. They are: Dangerously wounded—Private clipham; slightly—Sergeants Regan and Ashley, of the West Kent.

THE AMIR AND THE AFRIDIS.

HELP REFUSED.

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The following press note was issued by the Foreign Office to-day:—The Government of India have received a copy of a letter which the Amir has addressed to the British Agent, at Kabul, regarding the action taken by his Highness on receiving petitions from certain Afridi Mullas and others of Tirah. The Amir writes that the Afridis had sent him eighteen of their Maliks and elders tendering him their allegiance, and asking him for help in artillery, money, and troops, but that he has sent the emissaries back from Kabul, and refused in any way to help them. In his reply to the Afridis, the Amir reminds them that they made no representations to him of their circumstances, either when he passed through the Khyber on his way to meet Lord Dufferin, or at the time of the Durand Mission, but that now that they have got into trouble they appeal to him for assistance. His Highness' letter continues:—I have entered into an alliance with the British Government in regard to matters of State, and up to the present time no breach of agreement has occurred from the side of the British, notwithstanding that, they are Christians and we are Moslems and followers of the religion of the prophet and also of the four Khalifas of the prophet. How can we then commit a breach of agreement? What do you say about the verse in the Koran, "Fulfil your promise." To fulfil a promise is the first duty of a Moslem. God, on the day when the first promise was taken, asked all the creatures whether he was their God or not. They said, 'Yes you are our God and our Creator;' therefore, on the day of resurrection, the first question will be about the observance of agreements. Infidels and Moslems will thus be distinguished by this test. You will thus see that the matter of agreement is of great importance. I will never without cause or occasion swerve from an agreement, because the English, up to the present time, have in no way departed from the line of boundary laid down in the map they have agreed upon with me. Then, why should I do so? To do so will be far from justice. I cannot, at the instance of a few self-interested persons, bring ignominy on myself and my people. What you have done with your own hands you must now carry on your necks. I have nothing to do with you. You are the best judge of your affairs. Now that you have got into trouble (literal: spoiled the matter), you want me to help you. You have allowed the time when matters might have been ameliorated, to slip by. Now I cannot say or do anything.

The British Agent at Kabul reports that a notification in terms, practically the same as the foregoing has been posted up for general information in front of the Kotwali at Kabul.

* Delayed in transmission.

GENERAL BLOOD AT INAYATKILA.

THE TROOPS AT REST.

All is quiet at Inayatkila, where General Blood is giving the troops arrived from Panjkora a short rest, preparatory to re-commencing the operations with the united force against the remaining Mamund Villages, which will find two full Brigades—very different from one—to snipe at.

ARMY STAFF OF THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

The Army Staff of the Tirah Field Force now assembled at Kohat is as follows:—Lieutenant-General Commanding the Force—General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart.

Aides-de-Camp—Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, 18th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant J. H. Annesley, 18th Hussars.

Orderly Officers—Lieutenant G.R. Smith, Central India Horse; and Lieutenant E. H. Collen, Royal Artillery.

D. A. G. and Chief of the Staff—Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.; Assistant Adjutant-General—Brevet Colonel E. G. Barrow, 7th Bengal Infantry; Assistant-Quarter-Master-General—Major G. H. O. Sullivan, Royal Engineers; Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General—Captain J. H. Haldane, Gordon High-landers.

Assistant-Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence—Colonel G. H. More Molyneux; and Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General for Intelligence—Captain E. W. Maconachy, D.S.O., 4th Sikhs.

Field Intelligence Officer—Captain F. F. Badcock, D. S. O., 1-4th Gurkhas.

Principal Medical Officer—Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomon, C. B., with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General.

Brigadier-General Commanding the Royal Artillery—Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, R. A.

Brigade-Major Royal Artillery—Captain C. DeC. Hamilton, R A. Orderly Officer—Major H. Mercer, R. A.

Brigadier-General Commanding the Royal Engineers—Brevet-Colonel J. E. Broadbent; Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers—Captain S. L. Craster, R. E.

Superintendent, Army Signalling—Major Logan Home, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment.

Head-Quarter Commandant—Captain R. E. Grimstone, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General—Captain Lowry, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Principal Provost Marshall—Lieutenant-Colonel Balfe.

Commissariat Transport Officer—Captain G. N. Palie.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer—Veterinary-Colonel B. R. Glover.

Chief Survey Officer—Brevet-Colonel Sir T. H. Holdiech, K. C. I. E.

Chief Superintendent of Post Offices—Mr. W. Van Someren.

TRIBESMEN COMBINING.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 6.

A Panjkora telegram, dated 5th October (Inayat Killa, 2nd October), and addressed to the *Pioneer*, says:—Sir Bindon Blood and the Headquarters with four guns, No. 8 Mountain Battery, and 4 companies, of 24th Punjab Infantry, arrived this morning. The 10th Field Battery Highland Light Infantry is expected on the 4th. It is hoped that this formidable concentration of Artillery will produce decisive effects in the impending engagements. An important Mamund Chief, Saikusa Khan, is reported as having been killed on the 30th. It is also stated that the enemy have received further assistance of men and arms from Afghan territory. In spite of the great strain, the severe fighting of this Brigade in the last fortnight has thrown on the field hospitals all the wounded have been satisfactorily dealt with, and are being treated with every care. The work thrown on Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Scott-Reid and the medical staff generally, has been tremendous, and the way in which it has been carried through excites general admiration.

A Fort Lockhart telegram of 5th October (Head-quarters 2nd Division, Fort Lockhart, 5th October), says:—Reports from Sada state that a Jirgah of Orakzaias and Afridis at Bagh decided that unless arrangement be made with Government which should include all sections, attack should be made on the Kurram, Samana and Khyber, and an oath was taken on the Koran that if any tribe or section made an arrangement with Government not including all should be considered enemies of Islam. Chenkannis, Zaimukhts, and Khan Alisherzais were not represented in the jirgah, but the Tirah Alisherzais were present. The Massozais, now threshing their crops, are reported to be on the move in small bodies.

The 2-2nd Gurkhas arrived yeseerday, relieving the 36th Sikhs.

The detachment of signallers from Butcher's Island who have been ordered to the front will leave Bombay, to-day, by the 8-30 p.m. (local time) mail train from Victoria Terminus.

BAZAR AND BARA VALLEYS.

WE recently described the Rajgul and Maidan Valleys in the Tirah plateau where the Afridis for the most part reside during the summer, and something may now well be said regarding the Bazar and Bara valleys where they have their cold weather headquarters. Bazar is perfectly well known, as during the Afghan War of 1878-79 two separate expeditions were sent into the valley, which on various occasions were entered by columns starting from Jamrud, Ali Masjid, Landi Kotal, Dakka and Basawal. All the routes from Afghan territory on the west, the Khyber on the north and the Peshawar border on the east converge at China, and it is here, according to the latest reports, that the Afridis are gathering their forces. The Bazar Valley lies due south of the Khyber hills, and it is separated from the Bara Valley by the Surghar range, which has an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The Afridis, when they move down from their summer quarters, occupy caves cut in the cliffs and hillsides; but there are also, a few fortified villages 20 or 30 houses being surrounded by high walls with flanking towers. There is good grazing in the valley and along the lower slopes of the hills, while the Bazar or Chura River furnishes an ample supply of water. Bazar is absolutely shut in by mountain ranges, the river which drains it finding its way out into the Jamrud plain by a gorge in the hills. It is important to note that the Sisobi Pass leads from the western end of the valley into Afghan territory, and that Dakka and Basawal can both be reached by this route. If the Afridis are hard pressed, they will probably send their families in charge of their flocks and herds to the westward, unless the Amir orders the roads to be blocked. In 1878-79 no such line of retreat was open, as our troops held the Khyber-Jellalabad line, and columns from the west co-operated with those moving from Jamrud and Ali Masjid. The tribesmen consequently, had, to move up into Tirah in spite of the wintry weather.

The Bara Valley lies south-east of Bazar, communication with which is by passes over the Surghar range. It, also, is hemmed in by hills. The Bara River is formed by the streams which drain Rajgul and Mardan in Tirah, the valley being from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation. In the Records of Frontier Expeditions the following description of the country is given: "The slopes of the ranges north and south of the Bara Valley close inwards on the stream in the centre, sometimes leaving only a narrow defile between; at other places these bases are a mile or so on either side from the bank, leaving flat or terraced ground between. In these small basins lie the hamlets and the splendid rice-fields of the various clans who inhabit the valley. The heat in summer is said to be excessive, fevers prevalent, and mosquitoes very troublesome; hence the hamlets are deserted during the hottest months even by the families which do not resort to Tirah; these take their flocks and herds with them and live in sheds on the mountain slopes and crests." A force advancing up the Bara River from the Peshawar border would find water, fuel and fodder in abundance, but the route is not a good one as the defiles to be passed through can readily be held by the tribesmen and there would be much difficulty experienced in carrying out turning movements. If, however, Bazar were occupied the Bara Valley could be entered by way of the Surghar range and the local tribes would thus be taken in rear. It is impossible yet to say what course will be adopted by Sir William Lockhart, but it is plain that if the Afridis move down from Tirah as the advance from the Samana side begins there will be big gatherings in the Bazar and Bara valleys to be dealt with later on. The Tirah Field Force may possibly find that it has other work to do than the occupation of the plateau, after it has forced the Sanpaza, Aurungha and other passes above the Khanki Valley. The announcement that it is not intended to employ

AFRIDI SEPOYS AGAINST THEIR KINSFOLK

in the forthcoming Tirah expedition, a reasonable decision on every ground, lends interest to an inquiry as to the number of these and other border clans serving in our army. From a recent return quoted by Captain G. P. Ranking, 24th Punjab Infantry, in his essay on Indian recruiting, which was lately noticed in our columns, it appears that there were 3,879 transfrontier Pathans enlisted in infantry battalions, a number that may have been raised to 4,000 by changes in composition that have since been ordered. Of these no less than 1,907 were Afridis, 309 Orakzai, 283 Bunerwals and 232 Ghilzais: while Bajouris, Duranis, Swatis, Shinwaris, Hazaras and Mohmands mustered less than 200 apiece, and Waziris, Usman Khels and other clans contributed only a total of 226. Of this immense disproportion of Afridis three companies are taken by the 25th P. I. Of Pathans enlisted in the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the number was 2,916, and if we drop the rather arbitrary distinction between transfrontier and cisfrontier recruits, which has little significance in the districts named, the total number of Pathans in our infantry battalions was 7,355, and this without taking account of the cavalry clansmen. In the Madras army proper there are no Pathan companies, but there are two in the 2nd Burma Battalion and one in the 3rd Burma. In the Bombay army proper the 28th Pioneers is alone in having four Pathan companies, but the five Baluchi battalions among them have twenty-three companies in various proportions, while the 1st Bombay Lancers has one Pathan squadron and so also has each of the "localised" cavalry, the Sind, Jacob's and Baluch Horse. In the Bengal Command, where all the battalions are class regiments, there are no Pathans, either in the cavalry, or infantry, except a half squadron in the 1st Central India Horse. In the Punjab Army and the Frontier Force every cavalry regiment has Pathan squadrons or half squadrons, except the 12th, 16th and 18th B. C., which have none, and all the infantry battalions, except the class regiments, have one or more Pathan companies, while one battalion, the 40th, is entirely Pathan. Finally, there are a few in the Bengal Sappers and Miners, three hundred or more in the Burma Military Police, and two hundred in the Hongkong regiment; while the Border Militia in the Khyber, Kurrum and Zhob valleys are, of course, also

ENTIRELY PATHANS.

One result of the operations which we are now carrying on against the North-West border class will be to cause destitution throughout their country. Many of their villages will be destroyed, they will be heavily fined, and they will suffer great loss in their flocks and herds and in the loss and waste of much of their crops. Some politic compassion may well be shewn them, after the conclusion of the campaign, by throwing open more widely the gates of enlistment, and by removing restrictions which have led to an undue recruiting of Afridis, on whom the drain, as Captain Ranking states, has become so great, since many regiments are compulsorily confined to enlisting them, that very poor material is now accepted. The Mamunds, Swatis, Bunerwals, Bajouris, and Orakzais have all shown such first-class fighting quality as to justify their free admission into selected regiments, apart from the political wisdom of giving military employment to the broken men who will otherwise become malcontents and firebrands. At present while we complain that our supply of good Sikh recruits is narrowing, we allow hundreds to be recruited for Africa and the Eastern colonies and thousands to be enlisted for the Burma battalions and the Andamans, although Punjabi Mahomedans and Pathans, of whom we can get unlimited supplies, are only accepted by tens and scores for some of these services, and entirely neglected by others.—*Pioneer.*

GENERAL JEFFREYS' BRIGADE

was in action again in the Mamund Valley all Sunday. More fortified villages were attacked, and our casualties were eighteen. No officers were hit. As the brigade has now been strengthened by four field guns in addition to the same number of mountain guns, together with the Highland Light Infantry and a wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry, further operations should not be attended with heavy loss. If, moreover, the 12-pounder field guns can be got up the valley, the retirement of the infantry after the forts have been destroyed can be covered by shrapnel fire. It will have been noted that the Mamunds are reported to have abundant ammunition for their rifles. General Ghulam Hyder may have supplied them with this, for his behaviour in the past has laid him under strong suspicion of secretly aiding the tribesmen; but there were also six thousand rounds of Martini ammunition as well as 22 rifles lost by our troops in the engagement of September 15th. A story which has been circulated, that the troops fired upon each other on that occasion, is absolutely untrue. Owing to

THE CONTINUED FIGHTING IN THE MAMUND COUNTRY

the Guides Infantry will remain under General Blood's orders instead of returning to Mardan. The 3rd Bombay Infantry will garrison the latter place; while the 13th Bengal Infantry will send a wing from Nowshera to Peshawar. The troops now in the Mohmand Field Force, or waiting at Peshawar under orders to join the Tirah Field Force on the Samana side, will march through the Kohat pass in three separate parties on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant respectively. Brigadier-Generals Westmacott and Hamilton will direct these movements. Practically three brigades will go through the pass, all being equipped with mule transport.

THE ORAKZAI AND AFRIDI TRIBESMEN

are now in possession of a communication from the Amir, in which he tells them in the bluntest terms that they will receive no countenance or support from him. If they had any doubt as to His Highness' intentions, this, one would imagine, must have been dissipated by this time. If they choose to fight they are plotting themselves against the most powerful army which has ever been assembled on the North-West frontier. The Afridis in particular must see how great is the danger which threatens them, for the Orakzai are wavering and may eventually leave them in the lurch altogether.

PLAGUE SCARE IN SHOLAPUR.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 6.

The plague has appeared in Sholapur, a case having occurred to-day amongst the Parsis, Mrs. Boyce being the victim.

Quarantine is imposed on travellers. Persons of different classes are collecting funds to erect segregation sheds. The Parsis have started their own fund, and collected a considerable amount, Sir Dinshaw Petit contributing Rs. 250.

The inhabitants are going away in large numbers. Mr. Carmichael, our indefatigable Assistant Collector, has freely circulated notices dissuading the public from running away.

Mr. Davar, pleader, has called an open air meeting to remove the wrong impressions of the artisan classes, and to advise them to adopt preventive measures. Mr. Nagarwalla will preside.

The Municipal Secretary is busily engaged in adopting sanitary precautions.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 6.

Mail steamer Rohilla from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 4th, and Idzumi Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownagar 3 9-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 1-16
Bar Silver 25 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE POONA MURDERS.

THE man, Balcrishna Chapekar, for whom the police are searching in connection with the Poona tragedy, has not yet been discovered, but it is anticipated that his arrest will only be a matter of a few days. Balcrishna Chapekar is twenty-four years of age, and is described as five feet three or four inches in height. The hair on his head has been shaved, and when last seen he had a slight black moustache. He is of medium build, fair complexion, round features, and gray eyes. According to the confession of Damodher, he was the murderer of Lieutenant Ayerst.

THE "PRATODA" SEDITION CASE APPEAL.

A PETITION has been presented to the Bombay High Court by Ramchandra Narayen, editor, and Krishnajee Dhondeo, printer and publisher of the *Pratoda* newspaper of Satara, from a decision given on the 30th August last, by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara. The accused were convicted of exciting disaffection against the Government established by law in British India, and were sentenced to transportation for life, and transportation for seven years, respectively.

HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following is the draw for the Aga Khan Hockey Challenge Cup:—

1	Poona Volunteers'	A bye.	
2	Mily. Accts. Dept	4 p.m.	5 p.m., 16th.
3	R. Irish Rifles	9th Oct.	
4	Rangers' A. team	5 p.m.	
5	Rovers	9th Oct.	
6	Middlesex Regt. team	4 p.m.	
7	,, Regt. F Co	11th Oct.	
8	Gymkhana	5 p.m.	
9	Durham Lt. Infy.	11th Oct.	
10	Rangers' B team	4 p.m.	
11	8th Bombay Infy	12th Oct.	
12	Middlesex Regt. G Co	5 p.m.	
13	Cathedral High School	12th Oct.	
14	6th Infy. Rybl. Contgt	A bye.	

5 p.m. 4 p.m. 13th. 5 p.m., 16th. 5 p.m., 18th.

The dates and times given above are subject to revision by the Committee to omit the convenience of any team or teams.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	3
B Mandvi and Umarkhady ...	5	1	31
C Fanaswadi and Khumbarwada	2	0	15
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E Mazagon	0	0	38
F Parel	0	0	12
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	2
Hospitals [a]	1	3	10
Total...	8	4	119
Total to date.....	13,409	10,946	

[a] From Kalyan Hospital, as per return, dated 5th Oct.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message from Cutch Mandvie, received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 4th instant there was one fresh admission there. The total mortality was fourteen, out of which eleven deaths occurred outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment in hospitals was 65.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The following are the hospital returns received by the Plague Committee, yesterday:—Arthur Road Hospital, 56 cases; Grant Road Hospital, 1 death and 18 cases; Dariasthan Hospital, 3 deaths and 8 cases; Jain Hospital, 3 cases; Adamji Peerbhoy, 1 case and 1 death; and Julai Hospital, 23.

The landing of passengers or crews from vessels coming from Cutch or the Bombay Presidency is prohibited at any place in Sind except the ports of Karachi, Keti Bunder, and Sundo Bunder (sometimes known as Sir Gando). The entry of vessels coming from Cutch or the Bombay Presidency is prohibited into any creek or mouth of the Indus on the Sind coast, except the Sir creek and the Turshian mouth of the Indus (sometimes known as the Khedewari mouth).

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Tuesday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 467, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,321, making a total of 4,788 persons. Departures by sea 1,079, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,860, making a total of 4,939 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 151 persons. From 6 a.m. on Tuesday to 6 a.m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 1,409, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,530, making a total of 5,939 persons. Departures by sea 1,140, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 5,071, making total of 6,211 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 272 persons.

INSPECTION OF FANASWADY.

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Plague Committee, the Health Officer arranged for an inspection, yesterday morning, on a large scale in Fanaswady. The inspection commenced from Cathedral Street right through on to Fanaswady. From each end there were parties under eight medical men and a large number of sub-inspectors working. Bhaskar Lane and Anand Rushi's cart, and all the lanes leading from them were first examined. The party then proceded into Fanaswady, and examined many chawls there. After that the inspection proceeded to Zaoba's cart, which was examined. After this the party proceeded into Thakordwar and examined a number of chawls. The inspection continued till about midday. Altogether ten cases of plague and one case of small-pox, and a number of suspicious cases were discovered. Sir James Campbell took an active part in the inspection. In addition to the Chairman and Dr. Weir, who had charge of the arrangements, there were present Dr. Godinho, Dr. Gallagher, Dr Bardi, Dr. Gimi, Dr. Kapadia, and Dr. Shroff.

THE FIRST TROOPER.

DESTINATION OF IN-COMING TROOPS.

THE troops expected to arrive to-morrow by the hired Transport Nubia are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as mentioned:—For Bombay Command—1 Officer, 106 Non-commissioned officers and men, 2 women, and 5 children. For Madras Command—3 Officers, 85 Non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 11 children. For Bengal Command—22 Officers, 8 ladies, and 9 children, 3 Warrant Officers, 501 Non-commissioned officers, and men, 30 women, and 54 children. For Punjab Command—11 Officers, 4 ladies, and 2 children, 447 Non-commissioned officers and men, 8 women, and 11 children. For Various Corps—3 Officers, 2 ladies, and 2 children, 74 Non-commissioned officers, 12 women, and 13 children. The troops will be conveyed in three special troop trains from the Sassoon Dock. The first train to Deolali will start at 6-5 p.m. with 16 officers, 3 warrant officers, 344 men, 40 women, and 70 children, of Head-quarters, 2nd E. Lancashire Regiment, and drafts of 1st Bedford Regiment, 1st Royal Highlanders, and all families of troops proceeding via Deolali. The second train to Deolali will start at 6-35 p.m. with 12 officers and 505 men, of 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 9th and 16th Lancers, and 11th, 18th, and 20th Hussars. The third train to Deolali starts at 7-20 p.m. with 9 officers and 205 men of a baggage party, and 2nd East Lancashire Regiment.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Liberal, Captain Henrique de Castro Carvalhosa e Athayde, arrived in harbour, on Tuesday night, from Mozambique, which port she left on the 29th August, calling at Aden on the 25th September. She has come here for repairs, and will remain in port for some time, after which she will proceed to Goa. She possesses five guns and a complement of one hundred and eleven men all told. She experienced fine weather with occasional showers of rain.

THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your paper, to appeal to the music-loving public of Bombay, and frequenters of the Bandstand, to subscribe towards supplying some seats for the use of the Bandsmen. At present there is no accommodation whatever for the Bandsman to sit down between the pieces they play, and it is too severe a strain upon them after walking a considerable distance from their Quarters to have to stand, and play for an hour and a-half, and then walk back. It cannot be expected that the Band of the British Regiment will play at the Bandstand, for the men to have to march all the way from Colaba Barracks,) stand playing for an hour and a-half, and then walk back to Quarters, without being able to sit down, or get a drink of water, all for the amusement of a public who do not think it any expense to the Officers or hardship to the men. The cost of a few benches around the stand will not be great. I shall be glad to receive subscriptions for the purpose, and perhaps you will be good enough to acknowledge the same, and receive any sums which may be sent to you direct.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 6. A. F. SOUNDY.

THE FAMINE.

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

As Indian subscriptions to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have now nearly come to an end, it is interesting to examine the sources from which the large sum of Rs. 887-884 received by the Central Executive Committee has been derived. This sum represents, of course, only the money collected by or for the Central Committee itself. Provincial Committees have collected on their own account an aggregate amount of nearly 19-1-2 lakhs outside of which considerable sums are known to have been subscribed and expended privately independently of the agency of the Fund.

To commence with Calcutta itself. The mercantile firms have come forward with a fine subscription of Rs. 2,89,850, scarcely an item in which is below four figures. Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Company between them gave Rs. 50,000 and Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 20,000. There are seven subscriptions of Rs. 10,000 each, 1 of Rs. 7,000, 1 of Rs. 6,000, 12 of Rs. 5,000, and others for smaller amounts, the average subscription of 78 firms, amounting to just Rs. 3,729.

The tradesmen of Calcutta, 41 in number, also generously gave Rs. 27,155, an average subscription of Rs. 662.

Turning now to the Provinces:—The Bengal Provincial Committee has sent Rs. 10,238, a sum that would have been larger but for the circumstance that the head-quarters of the Fund were in Calcutta itself and subscriptions were sent to the Central Committee direct. From the North-Western Provinces Committee comes a single item of Rs. 5,000 from the Nawab of Rampore, all other subscriptions having been appropriated by the donors locally. The Punjab Committee has gathered only Rs. 220 for the rest of India. Madras, however, in spite of her own famine has sent Rs. 70,000, and the Godaveri District Committee sent Rs. 4,586 direct. Burma too has given Rs. 55,000. Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar and Rajputana have sent nothing, and the Central Committee and Central India only Rs. 5. It was indeed only to be expected that, when famine was rife, donors should refer to ear-mark their contributions for expenditure at home.

The Province of Mysore, mindful no doubt of the assistance rendered by the Mansion House Fund in the terrible famine of 1876-77, has been exceedingly generous, having collected and remitted Rs. 87,000 of which the last instalment of Rs. 22,000 has only just been received.

Twenty-seven Rajahs and Nawabs, reigning and titular, subscribed Rs. 82,100 or an average of Rs. 3,040 a piece. With scarcely an exception, all the donors belonged to the Bengal Presidency.

Offertories and ecclesiastical collections (87 entries) come to Rs. 13,737. Of these, one item of Rs. 3,127 represents the collections in one single diocese, and as generous subscriptions from the Bishops and Clergy themselves are included, the average collections are not very high, doubtless owing to the well-to-do members of congregations subscribing separately.

Forty-two schools gave Rs. 1,477 indicating the charitable disposition of masters and scholars, none of whom in India possess superabundant pocket-money.

Regiments and Batteries, sent Rs. 13,418. The number of corps which subscribed was 104, so that the average of each regiment comes to Rs. 130. This must be considered very generous, as in a good many cases the officers had already subscribed and the contribution was sent from the non-commissioned officers and men. One regiment kindly gave the proceeds of a concert held for the purpose.

From eight station hospitals a sum of Rs. 415 was received. Collection other than the above made and remitted by individuals are 303 in number and brought in Rs. 58,231, or an average of Rs. 190 a-piece. By far the largest proportion of them were made by Railway and Public Works officers, but some indigo and tea planters also very kindly exerted themselves to good effect, and there are several masonic subscriptions.

Lastly, come the donations of individuals sent direct to the Central Committee, with His Excellency the Viceroy heading the list. All classes of persons are comprised under this head, Civil and Military Officers, Judges, Barristers, Planters, Zemindars and other professional and private individuals. Several handsome sums were sent anonymously. One item of Rs. 199 represents whist winnings and another receipts from Jubilee cards. There are four subscriptions of five figures each. The majority of donors belong to Bengal, including officers on the head quarter staff of the Government of India, residents in other parts of India, having, as already observed, mostly put their names down to the Provincial or local subscription. Nevertheless, most parts of India are liberally represented. From the 411 donors under this heading Rs. 1,62,385 were received or an average of nearly R 400 each.

On the whole the Central Executive Committee and the famine-stricken people have good reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their appeal and the liberality of the public, so far as India itself is concerned. Sums amounting to nearly 30 lakhs have been subscribed in India itself altogether for the relief of famine. The examination of the subscriptions sent direct to the Central Committee proves striking liberality on the part of individuals and no doubt the Provincial lists, if scrutinized in the same way, would yield the same testimony. A great deal in these cases depends on the asking, and the Central Committee owe much to Colonel Ottley, C.I.E., R.E., for the pains he took to circulate subscription lists at the commencement. Colonel Ottley's old department, the Public Works Department, in particular, responded manfully to his call. It will be a satisfaction to the donors to learn that their subscriptions were most needed, and that, so far, there is every evidence of the great value which the fund has been and still is throughout all the famine districts of India.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, I. F. C. R. F.
Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Office, Imperial Secretriat Buildings, Calcutta, October 2nd, 1897.

THE old fashioned manual fire-engine is being rapidly superseded in provincial towns and country districts in England by steam worked machines, which are more powerful, less costly to work, and are now made quite as light in weight as their predecessors in this class of apparatus. A new pattern steam fire-engine, which was brought out last year at the London Fire Tournament, has been found specially suitable for the country and would be very useful for service in Colonial towns and districts. This machine is the invention of Messrs. Merryweather, and is named the "Gem." It has a unique combination of

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of reclamation in Bombay crops up again after the lapse of over thirty years, and revives the memory of the fatal Back Bay Reclamation with all its past bitter experiences and woes to the people and all the present actualities of profit and advantage to the Government on account of the large areas of what is now called the Kennedy Sea Face (reclaimed at fabulously heavy costs borne by private individuals) smoothly passing over to Government, and forming a part of their property. After the Share mania period passed over, and the great crash had made people necessarily sober, they laughed in their placid moments at the folly of going to create new land in the sea, as if there was not enough, and more than enough, of land already provided by God in India for human habitation! In their recent letter to the Municipal Corporation, Government speak of "reclaiming areas west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar." This some people interpret into reclaiming what we all ordinarily know as Back Bay. But since Government have refrained from using the word "Back Bay," the areas meant may be only a part or parts of Back Bay, and some undivulged portion or portions "at Walkeshwar." Whatever it may be, the initiatory question is whether any reclamation is necessary at all and how. I may, by the way, mention that there are certain people with whom reclamations, such as those mentioned, have been a fad for a long time past. But the present scare may well supply them with stimulus to ride on their hobby-horse. My only solicitude is that things, plans, and projects may be most carefully, thoroughly, and unprejudicially studied, and deliberated upon with a grasp and view far-reaching such as should be consistent with and justified by the laws of political economy, and the broad principles of generous and genuine statesmanship: nothing may be allowed to possess us in a restrictive manner because of the present pressing circumstances and rather unbalanced attitude of mind. Many have been the instances in which large projects were cheerfully conceived, light-heartedly belauded, and vigorously pushed through by irresponsible men, and men who had as usual no future concern in them whatsoever; and they have been condemned in the most unmitigated manner. I will instance the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift as the Government work, and the mischievous drainage as the Municipal work. Both absorbed crores! The former, which was long known as a white elephant on the hands of Government, was at last sold away as so much weight of common iron. Of the admittedly mischievous and harmful drainage, built in spite of opposition of many manly and clear voices, and built, again, by irresponsible persons as said above, the less said the better.

If "the reclamations west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar" are deemed most suitable for residences of a superior class, will not these residences intercept the westerly breeze that is now directly enjoyed by the existing residences, and make them comparatively inferior residences and deteriorate in some measure or another the value of them, as well as that of the whole vicinity that is thrown back or away from the sea by the new reclamations and the new residences on them? The free and direct breeze would, no doubt, be stopped by the new residences, and thus the existing residences will be by so much worse off. The main object, therefore, of inducing healthfulness in every possible manner, and in every quarter, would be frustrated by any such reclamations. Besides these there are other reasons why there need be no reclamations at all in Bombay.

Government seem to be in hot haste: they require the Corporation to express their views and suggestions before this month (October) expires in a matter that involves the incurrence of a debt of at least (it may be ultimately twice) five crores! Nobody but capitalists need be in such a hurry and flurry. But of all others, Government, that showed themselves last year amply courageous, so much so that they pointblank refused to grant leave to any of their servants who wanted to seek safety in avoiding plague-stricken Bombay, may now be expected to be in the least alarm, and consequently in the least haste.

If congestion or overcrowding is the sole cause of the plague in Bombay, to what may Government attribute the plague in the several different cities where there is no over-crowding? However calmly considered, the whole present pressing situation, I submit, may be taken to stand thus: that because of the overcrowding of the city and of the many insanitary dwellings there is plague or pestilence in Bombay. That there is, therefore, the greatest need for readily lessening the congestion or overcrowding nobody will deny. The first thing, therefore, that should occupy the attention of, and should be done by all who feel concerned and feel the pangs or burden of due responsibilities, is to provide, as soon as possible, sanitary but temporary habitations for those people who should be forced out of such abodes as are deemed insanitary or overcrowded. Since the main object is to lessen congestion of the city, it would be desirable, as far as possible, to provide new habitations in the suburbs and not in the city. And I would respectfully submit that they be provided at the different suburban Railway stations on both of our Railways. The next thing to be provided is a prompt and regular railway service, and then the bazaars (supplying the necessaries of life), a little medical assistance, and proper police arrangements. These last three items, which Government with their large resources can easily manage, will be in demand only too temporarily, for the law of demand and supply will soon be found operating. There is a sense (and one, if well provised for at least one or two years in the beginning, will soon appreciate the advantages of living in better ventilated houses in the suburbs with healthier air, and, breaking through the habit of living in dark and unhealthy holes, will soon be sensible enough to shift for themselves in finding better comforts, &c., in the neighbourhood of their respective colonies. Thus the congestion will likely be permanently done away with. The chief or immediate cause of the plague—overcrowding—being thus removed, all necessary sanitary arrangements may be energetically proceeded with: Opening up of streets in congested localities, widening narrow streets, not allowing ill-ventilated or dark buildings to be put up, nor buildings to be in juxtaposition, improving the drainage system as the most important work of imperative necessity, etc., also, the large open tracts of land in the north of the town may be made habitable by traversing broad roads through them, while they may be made easily accessible by the extension of tram-lines and railways. Endeavours may also be directed towards putting the mainland in speedy, easy, and regular communication with the city by steam ferry boats, both during dry and wet seasons; while action is being taken towards the speedy accomplishment of these Railway and Tramway extensions, new abodes will surely rear up their heads in those tracts of land, and the city will thus be expanded steadily, but surely, and the cursed congestion will disappear.

In regard to the Railway and tram extensions, I beg to be allowed to quote here the following from my letter of 6th April last, which you were kind enough to publish: "I respectfully beg to submit the following suggestions:—(1) Extend the tram-line from the Wari bunder Terminus further to the north through Mazagon, Matharpakhady, Gorupdeo, Sewri, eastern part of Naigaum, Waddala, and Gowaree. This will bring into use for habitation the north-eastern part of the city. (2) If such tram-line should be in any way objectionable, the Port Trustees' project of a Railway line through the east (sea or harbour side) of the city may be sanctioned with a few such alterations as our present necessities may suggest, one of them being that the line may be run so much inside the land and so far from the harbour as may be helpful in populating tracts of land on both the sides of the line. (3) Extend Railway service to the north-western part of the city by running a line from the Mahaluxmi station through Worli, and Middle and Upper Mahim, rejoining the main line at Mahim Station." I may now improve upon the last mentioned suggestion by saying that the line had better branch off north-westward from the point south of the Mahaluxmi station, and near the Municipal yard for stacking pipes and other old materials. Thus traversed by a Railway line, the flats, after they have been drained on some *pukka* principle, will supply, in course of time, an additional large and very convenient space for habitations.

Since this letter is already too long I must leave aside the considerations of ways and means in connection with these matters, and the false position taken up, the anomalous comparisons made, and the unnecessary sapping of the foundation of the Corporation, and so forth. Government, even with their hosts of highly paid servants, and with the replete and ready resources of information, have given but vague outlines of their plans in their communication to the Corporation on such an important subject, and we must await further details.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 6. SHAPOORJI SORABJI.

THE German Emperor's faithful subjects are interested just now in an account of his playing cards. It appears that the Royal table does not admit the usual French designs. His Majesty's packs (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*) are printed in an Altenburg manufactory, and exhibit old German patterns. The backs are devoted to a symbolical exposition of the Triple Alliance. The Prussian Eagle, the Double Eagle of Austria, and the silver cross of the House of Savoy appear on a red field, surrounded with ivy and surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Similar designs are introduced at the corners, and the "four colours" are strewn over the card. The pictures are executed in corresponding style. The King of Diamonds is said to have a family likeness with the Great Kurfurst. The Queen of Hearts appears as a simple Gretchen, and the Knave of Diamonds as a Knight of St. John. History does not relate whether the Emperor is a whist player, or confines himself to the national game of skat.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. N. N. Katrak; Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO DR. WEIR.

The Committee considered an application of Dr. Weir, Executive Health Officer, for three months' privilege leave from the 15th instant, on account of the strain and pressure of work during the last year connection with the plague operations. The leave was granted, and the Committee further resolved to recommend the Corporation to appoint Mr. J. Leask to act for Dr. Weir during the period of his leave.

THE NEW WATER ENGINEER.

The Municipal Commissioner addressed the Committee as under:—

To the Municipal Secretary.

SIR,—The Standing Committee and the Corporation are aware that at the time of the selection of the late Mr. Newton as Water Engineer applications were called for both in England and India by advertisement. Several of the home applications were very satisfactory, and the qualifications of some of the candidates were as good as those of the late Mr. Newton, preference being given to him on account of his long acquaintance with water-works in an Eastern city, namely Singapore. I did not, therefore, consider it in any way desirable or necessary to again advertise for the appointment in England, but in consultation with the Executive Engineer selected some half-a-dozen of the best previous applications, and forwarded them to Mr. Rienzi Walton, and, in my opinion, the one most qualified for the appointment. He is intimately acquainted with every branch of water-works engineer and has had considerable experience in the management of large water-works, i.e., Glasgow. He is at present employed in the construction of reservoirs on the banks of the Thames in connection with the London Water Supply. He, however, stipulates that his passage to India should be paid by the Municipality and that the salary should commence from the date that he leaves England. These are not unusual conditions in appointments similar to this, and were asked for by other candidates. The unfavourable condition of the rupee, together with the uncertainty of the tenure of the appointment, in my opinion justify this claim, and I think the Corporation would do well to meet it, as I feel confident under the existing condition of things, including the unsatisfactory state of public health in Bombay, that an efficient and experienced man cannot be obtained without this concession." I now request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to comply with Mr. Bruce's stipulation conveyed in Mr. Walton's letter. According to the above extract I consider for reasons advanced by Mr. Walton that the demands of Mr. Bruce are fair and reasonable, more especially as the appointment must for the present be an acting one, and with the very important water questions now before the Corporation, it is eminently necessary to secure the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced engineer without delay. Mr. Bruce is about 40 years of age.

It was decided to recommend the Corporation to sanction the proposal of the Commissioner.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

QUARANTINE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of the District authorities to the inconvenience caused to intending travellers up-country by being kept in ignorance of quarantine or any other restriction imposed at different places. One starts on a visit to some place, and finds, on arrival, that an 8-day quarantine is imposed there. The plague is playing havoc in the Southern Maratha Country, and I hear of quarantine being imposed at Ahmednagar, Satara, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and several other places. We, in Bombay, are entirely ignorant of the places and duration of the quarantine. I have to visit several of the places above named, but am not willing to risk my liberty for a week or ten days. I am, therefore, deterred from going to places where, perhaps, there is no quarantine. It is not too much to ask the District authorities to advertise particulars of quarantine, if any, at least in the English papers of Bombay, as we have much inter-communication with the mofussil. This will prove a great boon to all and to, yours, &c., TRAVELLER.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PROGRAMME OF OUTWARD AND HOMEWARD VOYAGES.

THE troopship programme between England and India for the season 1897-98 is as follows:—

OUTWARD VOYAGES.

The Nubia will leave England on the 17th September with the 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment and drafts, and arrive at Bombay on the 8th October.

The Simla will leave on the 20th September with the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment and drafts, and arrive on the 22nd October.

The Dilwara will leave on the 14th October with J. Battery Horse Artillery, the 52nd Field Battery Royal Artillery and drafts, and arrive on the 4th November.

The Dunera will leave on the 27th October with the 11th and 25th Field Batteries Royal Artillery and drafts, and arrive on the 19th November.

The Nubia will leave on the 18th November with the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers and drafts, and arrive on the 10th December.

The Simla will leave on the 1st December with drafts, and arrive on the 22nd December.

The Dilwara will leave on the 10th December with drafts, and arrive on the 6th January.

The Dunera will leave on the 29th December with drafts, and arrive on the 19th January.

The Nubia will leave on the 20th January with the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment and drafts, and arrive on the 11th February.

The Simla will leave on the 2nd February with drafts, and arrive on the 23rd February.

The Dilwara will leave on the 16th February with drafts, and arrive on the 10th March.

HOMEWARD VOYAGES.

The Nubia will leave Bombay on the 15th October with details, and arrive in England on the 5th November.

The Simla will leave on the 29th October with details, and arrive on the 19th November.

The Dilwara will leave on the 11th November with the 2nd Battery Manchester Regiment (to Aden), the 1st Battery Royal Welsh Fusiliers (from Aden) and details, and arrive on the 4th December.

The Dunera will leave on the 23th November with M. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the 17th Field Battery Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment and details, and arrive on the 17th December.

The Nubia will leave on the 21st December, with the 5th and 9th Field Batteries Royal Artillery and details, and arrive on the 11th January.

The Simla will leave on the 1st January with details, and arrive on the 22nd January.

The Dilwara will leave on the 13th January with details and arrive on the 3rd February.

The Dunera will leave on the 25th January with details, and arrive on the 16th February.

The Nubia will leave on the 18th February with the 2nd Middlesex Regiment and details, and arrive on the 11th March.

The Simla will leave on the 2nd March with details, and arrive on the 23rd March.

The Dilwara will leave on the 17th March with details, and arrive on the 7th April.

A twelfth voyage will be run at the end of the season if necessary. The 9th outward voyage may be via the Cape, in which case the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment will be conveyed to India thereby; the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment proceeding to England by the return voyage.

The Imperial hired transport Avoca will arrive at Bombay (from the Cape) on the 28th December with No. 25 Company Western Division Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment. After dropping the latter the vessel proceeds thence to Karachi on the 31st idem, disembarks No. 25 Company Western, and pick up up No. 7 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. The vessel then sails for England on the 2nd January.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive will convey the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers from Rangoon to Suez on the 29th December arriving at her distination on the 19th January. The vessel will then pick up the 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, sailing thence on the 22nd idem for Bombay, which port she reaches on the 4th February. The Clive will also convey the 5th Lancers to Durban on the 9th February, reaching her destination on the 23th idem. The vessel then returns to India, with the 5th Lancers, on the 4th March 1898, and will arrive at Bombay on the 22nd idem.

ACCORDING to the *New York Herald* instructions have been received by the State Department at Washington and Sir Julian Pauncefote for the resumption of negotiations for a general Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is, we understand, intended to raise a monument near Saragarhi on the Samana to commemorate the gallant defence of that post and of Gulistan by detachments of the 36th Sikhs.

IF General Wodehouse has recovered sufficiently from his wound to be pronounced shortly fit for further service, he will assume the command of the 2nd Brigade of the Tochi Field Force, *vice* General Symons.

No news has so far been received officially in India regarding the terrible treatment which Mr. Henry Savage Landor is reported to have sustained at the hands of the Tibetants in his attempt to cross from Kumaon to China.

GENERAL H. G. WATERFIELD arrived in Allahabad on return from leave in England on Monday, and took over command of the District from General E. Money, who leaves for Shillong, to take up the command of the Assam District.

SURGEON-COLONEL J. C. G. CARMICHAEL, Principal Medical Officer, Presidency District, proceeds immediately to the Malakand to assume charge of the duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Malakand Field Force.

THE Magistrate at Dalhousie has just disposed of a case of an unusual kind. Certain occupants of an hotel brought an action for defamation of character against two ladies travelling through India who were also staying at the hotel. The inquiry lasted several days and the defendants have now been fined Rs. 50 each.

THE administration of the Stationery Department continued to be satisfactory, remarks the Madras Government, in its review of the last Annual Report. The saving effected by the substitution of articles of Indian manufacture (such as inks, locks, wax-cloth, paper, etc.), for those of European manufacture has, it appears, amounted to a total of close upon six lakhs in the last five years!

THE different railway companies will be glad to hear that Ahmed Hassan, who was arrested by the European station-master of Bhopal on the 27th of August last with forged tickets, has been sentenced by the Political Agent of Bhopal to transportation for life. The station-master has been presented with a medal by the Traffic Staff of the Indian Midland Railway for the great service he has rendered to all Indian railways by bringing this case to light.

SEVERAL changes will be made in the Indian regiments owing to operations on the frontier. The East Lancashire Regiment on arrival from England will go to Lucknow to replace the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; while the North Staffordshire Regiment will go on to Secunderabad to replace the Northamptonshire Regiment. The latter regiment, as well as the Dorsetshire, which was moved up to Peshawar from Bangalore, will remain in the Punjab Command.

THE *Englishman* writes:—A story has got into the home papers about an officer in the P. and O. service having written to a pill-millionaire suggesting that he might build a lighthouse on Socotra, as the island produced nothing but aloes. We can vouch for the story, but it is not true that the "pill man" failed to reply, as is stated. The appeal was addressed to the immortal Beecham, who wrote at once expressing his regret that he could not comply with the request. Mr. Beecham directed his letter to the officer's ship, "off Socotra." Did he think it was a lightship, stationed off the island?

IN these days of desk-work administration it is so rare to find a department confessing itself overglutted with statements and returns that mention must be made of the event. In a brief review of the Sanitary Report for the N.-W Provinces the Secretary to Government cautiously admits that as the bulk of 151 pages of statistical details is likely to act as a deterrent to their examination, thus defeating the object of the compilation, and as the details are unnecessary, besides greatly delaying publication, the question of including them may require re-consideration. If this spirit of revolt extends to other departments, the yoke of daftardom will be lightened and the tyranny of naksha and the babu clerk will be at an end.

A SHORT time ago an orderly serving Major Molesworth, R. A., in Rangoon, reported two large snakes fighting in the compound. Major Molesworth took his gun and shot them. On inspection they were found to be two cobras, measuring 6 feet 7½ inches and 6 feet 3½ inches. The snakes were seen and measured in the presence of Captain Smallwood, Lieutenant Wilkes, Lieutenant Colville, and Lieutenant Marshall, of the Royal Artillery, and Messrs. Crofts, Berridge, and Graves, of the Bank of Bengal. Cobras are not often seen nowadays in Rangoon, and the sight of two such monsters at the same time is, a local paper thinks, quite a record.

IN Australia a certain section of the sporting world are opposed to the system of "easing off" a horse towards the finish of a race, when either a place is to be avoided or pursuit of the leader is considered useless. A new rule has been proposed by the Victoria Race Club Committee, and, if it becomes law, little room for doubt will be left. Horses will have to be "persevered" with to "win" or "obtain a place," and providing that it be thoroughly understood that cruel and useless punishment is not to be expected, the rule is likely to prove salutary. "Bye" runners would no longer have excuse for pleading "perseverance useless" when their horses pass the post full of running lengths behind the winner.

MR. SYED ALI BILGRAMI, Secretary to the Nizam's Government, Railways and Mines, has just issued a report on the administration of his Department in 1894 and 1895. The signature at the end of the report is dated December, 1896; and so it has taken over 10 months to print and publish. Its value is thereby considerably discounted. Nevertheless it contains some interesting details concerning the Hyderabad Government's negotiations for the construction of the Godavery Valley metre-gauge railway and its transactions with the Hyderabad (Deccan) Mining Company in connection with the Singareni Coal Mines and the Raichore Gold Mines. The issue of reports of this nature for all Departments of the Nizam's Government would be a commendable innovation, if more promptness were secured.

THE end of the exodus is heralded by the announcement made by the Madras Railway Company that a special train to convey horses, carriages and heavy baggage, belonging to passengers returning from the Hills, will leave Mettapolliam at 3-40 p.m., on Wednesday, the 13th instant, arriving at Madras at 2-5 p.m., on the following day. Heavy baggage forwarded by this train will be charged at goods rate, and third-clas carriages will be attached for the conveyance of native servants at mail fares. The Railway Company has given ample notice of its "special" intentions on this occasion, and we have no doubt that the advantageous terms offered will be generally acceptable.

A WRITER in the Leipziger *Neueste Nachristen* reports that Prince Bismark often dwells on his early life. Speaking lately of his great skill in pistol shooting, he said, "to shoot five bullets running into the crossbars of a window at thirty paces, was a feat I could always trust myself to perform." For years past he has neither drunk claret nor smoked cigars. His favourite drinks are beer (sedlmayr), champagne, and a quite exquisite hock (Forster Kirchenstueck) which throws every connoisseur who has the good luck to drink it with him at his table into raptures. A glass of whiskey, too, or old cognac, he does not despise; but, above all, he loves at table his long-accustomed pipe. Coffee I have seldom or ever seen him drink during the last few years. It is remarkable that he has had no dogs since the last two, Tyras and Beksch, died. When the letters he wrote in former years to his sister and others were published some weeks ago, he said, "Yes, that is all very pretty, but one feels always when such private letters are published, rather as if one were put out in one's shirt sleeves on the balcony." The Prince's memory is still quite amazing

OUR naval experts must look to their laurels. A schoolboy has shown, in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review," that he is able to master all the technicalities relating to the construction of modern war-vessels. Mr. Ralph George Hawtrey, who, in an article on the Speed of Warships, discusses, with much lucidity and knowledge, the conflicting results of speed trials, is an Eaton boy only seventeen years of age. He has a fine mathematical record at the college, and took Tomline Scholarship at the early age of sixteen. Mr. Ralph Hawtrey is the son of Mr. George Hawtrey, the actor, and nephew of Mr. Charles Hawtrey, of the Comedy Theatre. It is not improbable that an answer will be forthcoming from some Admiralty official.

THE London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" says that Mr. Gladstone's studied independence of and apparent indifference to political issues just now is the subject of a rather good story. A politician who was not in other days entirely unknown to the ex-Premier was anxious to secure a recent autograph of the veteran statesman. He resorted to the time-honoured plan of writing to Hawarden on one of the burning political questions of the day. No answer coming, he wrote again, selecting another but equally prominent political subject; but his second letter also evoked no response. As, however, the correspondent was determined, if possible, to secure a letter he wrote to Mr. Gladstone again, but this time on a theological subject, and likewise induced a friend to write. One theme was Baxter, and the other some little point in which the name of the late Bishop Hamilton was involved. Both epistles secured replies marked "private," and one was of some length—an incident which is illustrative of Mr. Gladstone's absorption in his theological studies.

THIRTEEN is supposed to be an unluckly number, but, according to "Star Lore," there is much more significance in the figure forty as applied to dates. It is pointed out as remarkable "that 1817, 1857, and 1897 have each been very critical years for India. In 1817 the first real world-famous cholera pestilence broke out, on Aug. 19, at Jessore (Bengal), and there was warfare in Central India. Forty years later, the great Mutiny broke out, May 10, 1857, at Meerut (Bengal), as foretold by Zadkiel I. in that year. Forty years after, plague at Bombay, famine, earthquake at Calcutta, and the revolt on the frontier, make 1897 a critical and troublous year, as foretold by the writer." Then come the oracular declaration: "The period of forty years is one-ninth part of the great circle—of 360 deg.' The relevancy of all this from a psychical point of view is just as dubious as the superstition that some mysterious property attaches to the figure nine, because, if be multiplied by any other whole number the figures in the products add up to nine.

THE mutilated remains of a lady were found late on Friday night (Sept. 3) on the line of the L. and N. W. Railway near Tring. Deceased proved to be the wife of Dr. Bryan, of Northampton, and was returning home from Eastbourne. At Willeaden Junction she had asked for refreshments, but there was no time to supply her. The train next stopped at Northampton, and when the friends awaiting her missed her from a first-class compartment in which some articles belonging to her were found, they made inquiries which led to the body being discovered near Tring. The inquest was opened on Sept. 4. The letter found in Mrs. Bryan's bag have been examined by the police. Most of them are from a young man named Ashton, a native of Huntingdonshire, who is seeking to enter the journalistic profession in London. Dr. Bryan has been greatly troubled by the comments made in respect to his terrible loss, and writes that, although his wife had been frequently from home lately to recover her health, he had been in constant and affectionate communication with her. The remains of Mrs. Bryan were buried in Northampton on Sept. 9, amid many marks of esteem and sympathy. Dr. Bryan has received a letter from the landlady of the hotel at Eastbourne, where his wife stayed, which throws some light upon the occurrences there just before the unfortunate lady left to return home. The chief incident appears to have been a call she received from a lady, a relative of the young man Ashton, who reproached her very bitterly. In a letter addressed to her husband on the day of her death Mrs. Bryan is stated to have said she was truly sorry for all she had done and would tell him all when they met. This letter appears to have been written after the receipt by Mrs. Bryan of a most affectionate letter from her husband which was found in the train.

THE Munshi Abdul Karim, who now (says the *World*) occupies his own snug abode in the grounds of Balmoral, has received extraordinarily rapid promotion since he came to Windsor in the capacity of "personal attendant" to Her Majesty in 1887. He was then only three-and-twenty and as a clerk at Agra only earned a pound a month. He soon commenced giving lessons in Hindustani to the Queen, who now not only speaks that language fluently, but can write it with more than average correctness in the Persian character. So devoted is Her Majesty to her Oriental studies that, when the Munshi went to India on leave, they were continued by almost daily correspondence. About seven years ago the Munshi was joined by his wife, and his father Waziruddir is certainly the only man living who has been permitted to smoke a hookah in the room usually tenanted by Lord Salisbury when he visits Windsor Castle. Frogmore Cottage has been assigned to Abdul Karim as a residence, and it is now full of souvenirs and presents of all sorts, including a gold and enamel tea-service, the gift of the Emperor of Russia. His place as "personal attendant" is now filled by his compatriots Mustapha Khan and Chota Khan of Agra, and Aziz Khan of Moradabad; and when Her Majesty dines, lunches, or breakfasts en famille, no other servant is present but her, faithful Indians, with whom she can speak in their own language.

THE Earl of Egmont, who succeeded to the title upon the death of his cousin on Sunday night (Sept. 5) has had a romantic career. Born at Papanui, Canterbury, New Zealand, on June 4, 1856, he was (says the *Daily Chronicle*) educated as a cadet on the Worcester training ship at Greenhithe in the Thames, but eventually shipped before the mast. He joined the "drill class" of the Metropolitian Fire Brigade on March 25, 1881, and his "previous occupation" was entered on the records of the Brigade as that of a seamen in the merchant service with a second mate's certificate. He was stated then to be married to have passed a special education examination, and to be 5ft. 6½in. high. On May 13, 1881, he was accepted from the drill class into the ranks of the Brigade and commenced his service at the Southwark headquarters under the late Superintendent Hutchings. On April 4, 1882, he was removed to Kennington Fire Station in the ordinary routine; on Jan. 30, 1883, he returned to Southwark; on Oct. 16, 1883, he proceeded to Lower Norwood; on Jan. 12, 1884, he was removed to Clapham; on July 13, 1886, he proceeded to Waterloo-road; and on Feb. 5, 1887, according to the official records of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, he "resigned and left the brigade, to become hall-keeper at the new Town Hall, Chelsea." Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, the then chief of the brigade, endorsed the record: "During the period of the service of Augustus Arthur Perceval, his conduct has been on the whole satisfactory." The present Earl married in the year he joined the brigade, and his wife was in the employment of a well-known firm of London caterers.

IN connection with the decoration of foreign Sovereigns and Princes, which have given rise to considerable discussion in the French Press recently, it is interesting to note (says a *Standard* telegram) that the Emperor William I. of Germany possessed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred on him by the Emperor Napoleon III. in 1861, when the former was only King of Prussia. His son, Prince Frederick, who afterwards succeeded him as Emperor of Germany, was given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on the occasion of the French Exhibition in 1867. Prince Bismarck also possesses the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred on him in 1865, after the famous interview at Biarritz. A large number of other German Princes and high personages are also in possession of the Order, among them being the Prince Regent of Bavaria, Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, General Waldersee, Count Caprivi, M. Virchow, &c.

STUDENTS AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I heartily subscribe to the views of your correspondent, "Paterfamilias," only so far as he prays Government to exempt students from the ordeal of quarantine. The suggestion from Belgaum published in your Saturday's issue seems unfeasible inasmuch as calls for a radical change in the programme chalked out by the University. I do not think that the plague at Bombay is so rampant as your Belgaum correspondent imagines. I do not think that the stay of a week or two at Bombay necessarily endangers the lives of our 'young soldiers of the pen.' It does nobody any good to put forward such extravagant demands, as they would negative the good we may hope to reap from a reasonable prayer. I will not take up your space by enumerating the countless troubles and vexations that are likely to beset the path of students if quarantine is enforced against them. That terrible scourge of the human race, plague, has been since the beginning of the year presenting unthought of hardships, to the rising generation especially; and it would certainly deprive a student of his fortitude and presence of mind if fresh troubles were to greet him at Bombay at the very time of examination. Another reason why quarantine should be done away with in the case of students is, that a majority of them will very probably have to seek their beds—leaving the examination to take care of itself—from the effects of ill-constructed quarantine sheds, and being deprived of their wonted conveniences of life for a week together. The Senate that is to assemble soon would confer a great boon upon students if it were to see its way to dispensing with the *viva voce* examination this year on account of the not very safe sanitary state of Bombay, since retaining it imposes on the students a three weeks' sojourn in that city. Taking all things into consideration, it is very desirable that Government should absolve students from the much-dreaded quarantine and thus set their hearts free to go to their work. Meanwhile, I trust that you with your usual promptness to countenance the cause of the hopeless students will give a place to these humble views of mine.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Oct. 5. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th September:—

THE INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, dated 16th September 1897, permitting the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay to refuse to inspect vessels leaving Bombay on Sundays, except in special cases of urgency and stating that the question of urgency is one which must be left to the discretion of the Health Officer, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from Government.

Resolution.—Recorded.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, dated 25th August 1897, saying that it has been brought to the notice of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, that a curb-stone and footpath are under construction at the point where the continuation of the road to the Saluting Battery will have to after be made, and enquiring whether the Port Trustees cannot now make the road promised to the Saluting Battery or, at any rate, lay it out in such a way that no question may arise hereafter as to the fact of such a road being intended. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 22nd September 1897, estimating the cost of making the road as described by him at Rs. 867, including a khandky-kerb on south side only, and saying that, if the road be made to Municipal requirements with kerb and water-table on south side only, the cost would be increased to Rs. 1,911, but that he does not recommend a kerb and water-table on the north side as it would prevent cart traffic having free access to the wharf.

Resolution.—The kerb-stone and footpaths on the east side of the Merewether Road, where the proposed road L intersects it, should be removed and the usual return-kerb should be laid. The Trustees do not think it necessary to make the road at present.

AN ANCHORAGE FOR YACHTS.

Submitted letters from the Port Officer, respectively regarding the necessity for providing a separate anchorage in the Bombay Harbour. Read Municipal letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th July, suggesting that the anchorage for yachts be defined under section 6, sub-section (1) b, of Act X. of 1889 as stated below:—(a) (1) To the West.—A line drawn from the south corner of the Apollo Bunder to the highest part of Trombay; (2) To the South.—A line drawn from the Pilot schooners' mooring buoy in the direction of the north corner of the Apollo Bunder Custom House up to the point where it meets the western limit as defined above; (3) to the North.—A line drawn from the Pilot schooners' mooring buoy in the direction of the south-eastern corner of No. 1 Dock in the Government Dockyard up to the point where it meets the western limit as defined above; (b) Under sub-section (1) (a) and (b).—No native vessel other than small passenger boats shall be permitted to pass within the boundary lines of the yacht anchorage as defined above and marked by small white buoys at each corner; and that Government be asked to issue a notification to that above effect. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, saying that the Port Officer's proposals appear unobjectionable; that yachts are entitled to some consideration, and there is advantage in confining them to a specific anchorage; that, as such anchorage extends to the frontage of the Dock-yard slips, it will be advisable to ask the Director of the Royal Indian Marine officially if he has any objection to the proposals; and that, if the proposals are approved, it will be necessary to ask Government to publish the notification.

Resolution.—Reference should be made as proposed to the Director, Royal Indian Marine, to know if he has any objection to offer to these proposals.

STEVEDORE'S LICENSE.

Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 24th September 1897, forwarding for favourable consideration a letter from Mr. E. Thomas, dated 24th September 1897, in which he requests that he may be permitted to do the stevedore's work in the Port Trust wet docks. Read letters from Messrs. the Bombay Company, Limited, and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 23rd and 24th September 1897, respectively, certifying as to Mr. Thomas' capabilities.

Resolution.—A license in the usual form should be granted, subject to the provisions of Dock By-Law No. 46.

THE DOCK CLOCK-TOWER.

Read memoranda from the Engineer, dated 24th and 27th September respectively, estimating the cost of lighting the remaining three faces of the clock on the tower of the Dock offices at Rs. 228-2-0, and of maintaining the lighting at Rs. 108-15-0 per mensem. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th September 1897, stating, with reference to an enquiry made as to the question of leading lights referred to by the Port Officer in his letter, dated 10th September 1897, that the latter proposes the present light in the tower on the island at Prince's Dock as the front light, and the back light to be either in a tower built on the site of the present back mark of the centre line of poles or in the dock tower of the Traffic Offices; that the height should be at least 80 feet, so that it could be easily distinguished from lights in the neighbouring high buildings; that the cost of attendance and stores for such an arrangement would probably be Rs. 300; and observing that the Port Officer considers it would probably be necessary to still keep up the lights showing the boundaries of the channel.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

BALLARD PIER REFRESHMENT ROOM.

Read letter from Mr. W. B. Green, dated 23rd August 1897, suggesting *inter alia* that provision be made in connection with the waiting room under construction at the Ballard Pier for a refreshment bar where light refreshments, tea, coffee, &c., may be obtained by passengers arriving and departing by mail steamers, and saying that, in the event of the Trustees making such provision, he would be prepared to lease the space. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 15th September 1897, reporting that there is not room enough inside the waiting room for a refreshment buffet, but a small building can be erected at the north end of the waiting room at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,334, including a marble-topped counter and other fittings, and intimating that Mr. Green is willing to take the ground on lease, and to pay the cost of the building. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, recommending that a building as per Engineer's plan be provided, and that Mr. Green be offered a 10 years' lease on terms similar to those on which he holds the Apollo Bunder, rooms, the Trustees retaining the right in case of alterations to resume possession at six months' notice.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Sept., 1897.	Total from 1st April to 24th Sept. 1897.	For week ending 24th Sept., 1896.	Total from 1st April to 24th Sept. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	22	406	10	469
" out of	14	394	13	487
" transported ..	13	232	7	335
" attended to ..	3	68	0	47
" warped	0	27	0	25

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Britannia expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 a.m., on Saturday:—

Amoyl, Miss G
Alson, Mr Ross and Mrs and 2 children
Addie, Lt
Arnold, Capt
Anthorpe, Capt and Mrs
Atkinson, Mr F
Austen, Mr Godin
Ashworth, Mr
Apthorp, Maj
Bennett, Mr
Burch, Capt and Mrs
Bates, Mrs
Booth, Mr V
Bristow, Miss
Brirden, Mr and Mrs
Bridge, Lt
Bernard, wife and 2 daughters
Bartholomew, Lt
Balgong, Major
Blackwood, Lt
Barnes, Mrs E and friend

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. SEELEY and Co. will have ready, among their autumn publications, a Study of the Life and Work of Albrecht Durer, by Mr. Lionel Cust, keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. The volume, containing eight copperplates and sixty other illustrations, consists of Mr. Cust's recent contribution—The Engravings of Albrecht Durer and his Paintings and Drawings—to two numbers of The Portfolio. In their present form these papers furnish a clear and succinct biography of the great artist, and a complete account of his work. The Portfolio volume containing the four numbers for 1897, will be ready in October or November. The fourth number, containing The Earlier Work of Titian by Mr. Claude Phillips will be published this month.

Two of the London publishers are about to issue books on the late campaign in Benin. Commander Bacon's work, bearing the appropriate title of The City of Blood is to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold. The author served as Intelligence Officer during the expedition. The next work is Captain Boisragon's The Massacre in Benin, which Messrs. Methuen and Co. are bringing out. It will be remembered that Captain Boisragon was one of the two survivors. The hardships which he and his comrade endured after their escape from the scene of the crime are fully narrated. Captain Boisragon also narrates the events that led to the Benin outbreak.

Mr. Unwin will shortly publish The Work of Charles Keene, with introduction and comments by Mr. Joseph Pennell, and a bibliography of etchings and books by Mr. W. H. Chesson. The volume is to contain many pictures illustrative of the artist's method and vein of humour.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's autobiography, which was first announced years ago, but the completion of which has been delayed by the author's ill health, will be ready for publication shortly. My Life in Two Hemispheres, as it is to be entitled, contains many interesting particulars of the disturbed Ireland of Sir Charles youth and early manhood. It is also a contribution to the history of the building of Greater Britain. Young Gavan Duffy had the privilege of making Carlyle's acquaintance (and taking copious notes of him) during the philosopher's visit to Ireland, the poorer farms of which, he said, resembled "Paddy's ragged coat."

Mountain, Stream, and Covert, by Alexander Innes Shand, is the tempting title of a copiously illustrated volume which Messrs. Seeley and Co. will shortly bring out. With lovers of books of sport and the country life, the author is a special favourite. He is an enthusiast, and his knowledge is wide and minute. The papers in the forthcoming volume deal with shooting, fishing, hunting, deer stalking, with the every day existence of the Highland laird and the English squire, their duties and pursuits, their houses and their surroundings; as also with the literature which has the country life for its subjects.—We may also add that the same publishers have in hand Mr. C. J. Cornish's Nights with an Old Gunner, and other Papers on Sport and Nature. Like Life at the Zoo, and other books by Mr. Cornish, the new work will be illustrated partly from photographs and partly from drawings by Mr Lancelot Speed.

In a short time Miss Ethel Arnold's English translation of Turgueneff's Letters, which have been appearing in Cosmopolis since July last year, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is a pity that all English readers who care for good literature cannot read them in their original French; but of course, a good translation is vastly better than nothing. Light, graceful, charming trifles, suffused with the writer's characteristic melancholy, most of these letters are. But they are the record of ideal friendships, they give us many a pleasant glimpse of the society fo gifted men and women among whom Turgueneff's Paris life was passed, and they correct certain grave misconceptions formed by Russian biographers—Ivanoff, for example—concerning the influence of his French associates upon Turgueneff's moral nature and the development of his genius. As to the latter point, Turgueneff himself wrote "Certs, je naurai jamais ecrit les 'Recits d'un Chasseur' si j'etais reste en Russie." The Letters show how much Turgueneff, as master of style, owed to the brilliant Viadot-Flaubert group.

Among the numerous correspondents to whom these letters are addressed are, besides M. and Madame Viardot and Flaubert, George Sand, Emile Zola Guy de Maupassant, Gambetta. It was the Viardots, with whom Turgueneff, then about twenty-five years old, first became acquainted in 1843, who introduced him to the principal personages in French art and letters. Sainte-Beuve, Theophile Gautier, Taine, Renan, the Goncourts, Jules Simon, Edmond About, Gounod, Victor Hugo, Maxime Du Camp, Daudet, Francisque Sarcey, Jules Claretie, Jules Vanin, were among the circle of Turgueneff's more or less intimate friends. The famous Societe des Cinq' the members of which dined together once a month, consisted of Turgueneff, Flaubert, Daudet, Edmond de Goncourt, and Zola. Perhaps the Russian critics, who erstwhile grudged France her possession of their great countryman, may now recognise in him a powerful influence in the new "entente cordiale" which both nations have been celebrating.

Among forthcoming books on music and musicians may be named the new edition of Wagner texts which Messrs. Schott will soon publish; Lady Helen Craven's Notes of a Music Lover; and Mrs. Alice M. Diehl's Musical Memories, both of which works are to be issued by Messrs. Bentley and Son. The announcement of the first named is another sign of the growing appreciation in England of Wagner's music. Notes in musical type will be given with the text. In Mrs. Diehl's book will be given numerous recollections of Chopin, Rossini, Sir Charles Halle, Rubinstein, Berlioz, Joachim, Cowen, Sarasate, and many others.

Mr. Christopher Markham and Dr. J. Charles Cox have completed their edition of The Rrcords of the Borough of Northampton, which they undertook for the Northampton Corporation. The work will be issued shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. It is in two volumes, the first of which contains extracts from Doomsday Book, the Charters, and Liber Custumorum. The orders of Assembly and modern records have afforded the chief material for the second volume.

Next Thursday week Messrs. Skeffington will publish Mr. Guy Boothby's new novel, Sheila McCleod: A Heroine of the Back Blocks. The same firm have nearly ready for publication a story of the Canadian North West, by a new writer, Mr. Ernest G. Henham. The subject is the Louis Riel rebellion. The book contains some illustrations by Mr. Hal Ludlow.

Among Messrs. Longmans' autumn announcements of books for young readers is the Adventures of Three Bold Babes: Hector, Honoria, and Alexander, by S. Rosamond Praeger. A story in pictures, it contains twenty-four coloured and as many outline drawings. Messrs. Longmans also announce The Vegemen's Revenge, by the authors of The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a Golliwog. The words are by Bertha and the pictures by Florence Upton. This book will be issued next month.

This week Messrs. Cassel and Co. will issue the second volume of their new and cheaper edition of "Science for all," edited by Dr. Robert Brown. This valuable and popular work, written by well-known authorities in their respective departments, will be completed in five volumes, which will contain about seventeen hundred illustrations.

Among the very useful and entertaining books on popular science of which Sir George Newnes and Co. have made a speciality will shortly be included a little volume on microbes, by Mr. H. W. Conn. It is to be named The Story of Germ Life. Mr. Conn shows that your microbe is not the pernicious villain the uninstructed take him for.

The book on Canada (in the Story of the Nations Series), written by Dr. Bourinot, the learned Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, has won the praise of Mr. W. D. Howells. Writing to Dr. Bourinot, the novelist says: "I have greatly admired your skill in presenting matters which we view differently from this side of the water, and I have not lost the agreeable sense of verity in seeing someo four proudest victories through a reversed lorgnor.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. have Mr. Morley Roberts's new story, The Adventure of the Broad Arrow, almost ready for publication. It is an Australian romance dealing with the adventures and trials of two comrades in the "bush" while prospecting for gold. It will be illustrated by A. McCormick.

Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co announce anew, Anglo-Indian book entitled Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life. The narrative is reproduced and edited from the late Major W. T. Johnson's letters, by his widow. Major Johnson was an Irregular Cavalry officer, whose service was not entirely confined to India.

Messrs. Blackwood will shortly publish an English translation of Dr. Frank's Manual of Agricultural Botany. The author of this useful work is a professor in the Royal Agricultural College of Berlin. The translator is a distinguished member of the two leading Agricultural Societies of Great Britain. The translation is in one volume, and contains a large number of illustrations.

The first number of the new ecclesiastical periodical, The Anglican, will appear next week. The Church Congress is about to meet, so that the birth of the new paper is well timed. The Anglican is to be a shilling monthly, and, following the fashion, it is to be illustrated. It is an ambitious undertaking. All parties in the Established Church may have their say in its pages. The contents of the magazine will be varied and comprehensive—not disdaining some of the lighter features of periodical literature. Art and archæology will be treated by well-known authorities.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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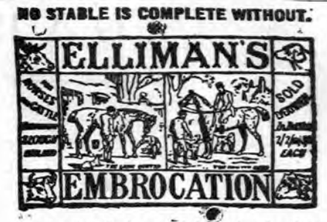

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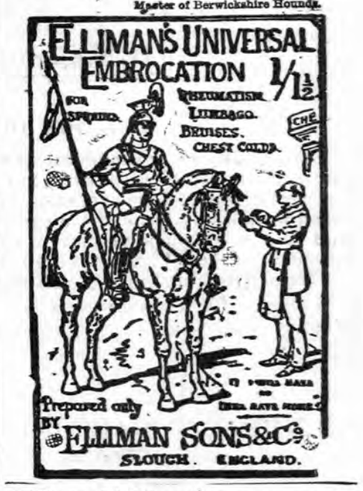

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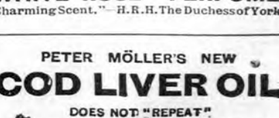

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